

NEW ATTITUDES ABOUT MONEY
THE GOLDEN RULE WITH IMMIGRANTS
A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SOCIAL WORKER
HOW HARD-UP ARE PEOPLE OVER 65? (Book Review)
SHOULD PARENTS BE STRICT WITH YOUNG PEOPLE?

JUNE 15, 1958
VOL. XXXIV, NO. 2

CANADIAN WELFARE



N.F.B. Photo

CANADIAN NEGRO CHILD

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CANADIAN

WELFARE

VOLUME XXXIV NUMBER 2

JUNE 15, 1958

FROM THE EDITORIAL DESK

By far the most important activity in Canadian Welfare Council circles just now is work on the Policy Statement on Certain Aspects of Social Security, which was adopted at the Annual Meeting on June 2. John Morgan gives a brief account of its significance on page 51.

He calls his article "Social Security for To-morrow". This means that work has just begun. You are urged to read the article and take to heart the last two paragraphs. This magazine will keep you informed about what the Council is doing towards having its social security recommendations implemented.

• • •

Too bad social welfare has come to mean mainly patching up leaks in the roof. It should mean building a sound new house too. One house has to be kept in repair because it cannot be replaced; a new one has to be built next door for a new family.

So with neighbourhoods and so with individual people. The old town needs patching, or "urban renewal"; its suburbs need planning and building from scratch. Boys and girls and their parents need education, jobs, living quarters and honest fun; some of them unfortunately need to be cured of something before they can really live. This is why CANADIAN WELFARE publishes articles so different from one another. We are equally interested in New Road's schools, night classes and general community improvement (page 60) and the social agency's client who puts on a false front to hide his inner shakiness (page 54).

• • •

Incidentally, the New Road Teacherage story calls to mind a new, yet old, activity. Communities in the old days organized themselves without much theoretical talk about it. Then, when they got bigger and more complicated, certain of their activities began to be coordinated and councils of social agencies and community welfare councils grew up, with much discussion about the theory and practice of community organization for health and welfare services. Lately, there has been a swing to a different kind of coordination for much the same purposes as the ancient un-selfconscious community organization. Community welfare councils are becoming social planning councils, embracing many more interests and giving attention to a much wider range of community services.

There is always a generation that worries itself, its elders, and its kid brothers and sisters. Sages, poets, parents and maiden aunts have for centuries rhapsodized about youth and yet moaned that young people were going to the dogs. So there is nothing particularly new in Professor Signori's allusions to irresponsibility and love of pleasure in his article on attitudes of young people (page 77). But, as he points out, there is a good deal that is new and bothersome in the world the younger generation is growing up in, new elements that quite properly worry responsible adults—easier money, alluring advertising, "values" built up by TV and movies, loosely-knit families.

An additional complication today is that parents themselves are less sure, more questioning, about their place in the family. And, paradoxically, it is often the more thoughtful conscientious parents, the ones who are most receptive to new ideas about psychology and hygiene, who are least sure of themselves. Looking for the right way to bring up their children, they are swayed by this or that theory as expounded in numerous books or as popularized in magazine articles.

Some parents are able to read books and articles without swallowing them whole; they nourish themselves by adding assimilable grains of new knowledge to their existing store of common sense and inherited principles. Some parents don't care a hang. And some have been so badly brought up themselves they just can't do anything but harm to their young—and these, both parents and young, are the people we are most worried about.

Any way you look at it, parenthood is a job for sturdy adults who are firm enough in their beliefs and principles to exercise proper authority. Professor Signori has explained the why and how of it in his article.

• • •

But to go back a bit. Why the perennial rift between young people and elders? Part of the answer may be suggested in a press release we got recently reporting a conference on Youth in Community Affairs. One point stood out in the story: the young delegates wanted adults to pay attention to their opinions. Young people have always wanted to be listened to attentively and reasonably. A respectful listening ear is surely one of the best things parents can present to children as soon as they can talk—sooner perhaps. The cry I seem to hear from adolescents down through the generation, is: "They won't even listen to me!"

• • •

The Canadian Conference on Social Work is going on in Montreal while we are at the last stages of preparing this issue for the presses. We cannot therefore report it properly now. It has our interest and good wishes, and we will tell you about it in the September 15 issue.

M.M.K.

Social Security for To-morrow

by JOHN S. MORGAN

IN 1945 the Government of Canada presented a comprehensive plan for social security to the Dominion-Provincial Conference of that year. That plan was not adopted and progress since then has been in a series of piecemeal developments, each a product of a complex of circumstances—political, economic, social and financial—and only incidentally related to other sectors of social security.

The background of the 1945 *Proposals* was the depression of the 1930's, a world war, and the emergence of scattered programs of economic maintenance, such as mothers' allowances, family allowances and unemployment insurance.

The Proposals themselves reflected the discussions of the Rowell-Sirois Commission, the Beveridge Report with its emphasis on the inter-relatedness of social security, the Marsh Report, and the economic and social planning of the Advisory Committee on Reconstruction of 1940-3.

This background is no longer adequate for the consideration of social security. The prospects for Canada must now be seen against the expanding horizons revealed by the Gordon Commission, and in the light of the health and welfare programs that now consume a quarter of the federal budget and which provide a decade of administrative experience and public responsibility for welfare.

It is time to look again at what we have, and refashion our plans to conform to the needs of to-morrow.

The Canadian Welfare Council's Policy Statement on Certain Aspects of Social Security, which was adopted at the Annual Meeting in Montreal on June 2, 1958, is a significant contribution to the process of review and renewal. From it may come a plan for new services and a new integration of programs to protect the Canadian people against the predictable hazards of ill-health and loss of income of a modern industrial society.

The Statement has two major objectives. The first is to recommend specific action by government on three aspects of social security which recent experience has shown to be of public concern. The second is to remind the governments and people of Canada that a social security program is a complex pattern of welfare provision in which there must be co-ordination and balance if it is to serve adequately the many and varied needs of all Canadians.

Continued overleaf

Old Age

The Statement recognizes the present Government's interest in the improvement of benefits for Canada's older citizens. After careful study of the various possibilities, the Council recommends:

The retention of Old Age Security at age 70.

The introduction of provisions for transfer to Old Age Security of certain classes of persons 65-69 who are clearly withdrawn from the labour force.

The establishment of a proper system for the continuous review of the scale of benefits, and for periodic revision of benefit rates when the facts justify revision.

The improvement of assistance provisions for all persons who can be shown to be in need, including those for whom Old Age Security allowances are inadequate.

The supervision of private pension plans to ensure that the individuals covered by these plans are protected as they should be.

Lastly the Statement analyzes the difficult questions raised by the proposal for an additional contributory pensions scheme and recommends that a Joint Parliamentary Committee be established to examine the matter in detail and make recommendations to Parliament.

Public Assistance

The Council recommends that the Government should follow through logically on its action last fall on extending the Unemployment Assistance Act, by passing a federal Public Assistance Act which would make it possible for the provinces to develop on modern lines their whole range of public assistance provisions in accordance with their own assessment of provincial needs but with federal help and support. The Statement sets out in some detail the essential features of a sound public assistance program which might replace the present patchwork of programs common to all the Provinces.

Unemployment

The Statement analyzes a number of features of one of Canada's oldest pieces of social security legislation and points out, in effect, that experience has shown that this Act does not fit the facts of Canada's economy and employment situation. It needs a thorough overhaul, both in regard to its basic principles and its administration.

Gaps in Canada's Social Security

The Statement then identifies four major gaps that require careful study and attention. These are health services, sickness benefits, survivor benefits and adequate machinery of consultation and administration.

A Royal Commission Proposed

Because of the wide range of subjects that need to be carefully studied and of the great importance to the Canadian people of their social security program, the Council recommends that a strong Royal Commission should be appointed to examine the whole question of social security. Representing the best available minds in Canada, armed with adequate powers of enquiry, furnished with sufficient expert staff, and open to representations from all interested individuals and organizations, a Royal Commission could propose means of integrating our present programs and taking the next significant steps towards developing welfare services appropriate to the needs of the next twenty-five or fifty-years.

The future of the Council's recommendations is now the responsibility of the governments to whom this statement will be presented and of the people of Canada. Supporters of social welfare, both public and private, have a peculiar responsibility to study this question and to rally their own constituencies to the support of a renewed and refurbished social security program that genuinely reflects the social conscience of industrialized Canada of the 1960's.

Only through informed interpretation can this report reach the people of Canada, who will make the ultimate decision about the deployment of the large part of the nation's annual product that a well-planned and adequate program of social security now requires.

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR CANADA

A Policy Statement of the Canadian Welfare Council adopted at its Annual Meeting on June 2, 1958.

This document is now available in printed form for study and discussion. The Council will give major attention during the coming year to the interpretation and implementation of its recommendations. All groups interested in social security in Canada are urged to make the Statement known and to organize support for its proposals. For these purposes copies may be ordered in quantity for distribution to boards, committees and members of organizations and to the general public.

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Publications Section

CANADIAN WELFARE COUNCIL

55 Parkdale Avenue

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FROM THE NOTEBOOK OF A FAMILY COUNSELLOR

by KAY BELANGER

BEING EXCERPTS OF POSSIBLE INTEREST TO THOSE

Monday, Feb. 20, 9:15 a.m.

The mail discloses a treatise (15 pages!) thunderously titled "Mount Etna and the Relationships between its Eruptions and the Human Soul in Turmoil". The sender I discover to be an old man whose soul-chords were struck by something I said in a speech to a church congregation.

Poor lonely old man. How sad that he must reach out to someone on a platform, a stranger, in an attempt at communication. I must read it through if it kills me and answer warmly, thus starting a correspondence that can quite likely go on forever. So what—if this is all he has? And it will take little enough of my time.

An invitation to a wedding. Two children expecting another child. I must buy a wedding present. Something in bad taste and a lot for the money, half-way between a toy and a gift for grown-up married people.

The new *Journal of Social Casework*. I paw through its technical insides. When will I have time to read it?

9:30 a.m. Mrs. L. in for her weekly appointment. She sits there across the desk from me, worn out,

shabby, her faded slip showing, the youngest child squirming on her lap. "Did I do right?" she asks and tells me quietly, uncertainly, of the renewed snippings of her family. The punishing letters from the husband in mental hospital ("you put me here. You are a wicked woman"); the boys ("if you don't let us drink at home we'll get drunk away from home"); the daughter, ("you put my father away. You are cruel, evil").

The little one crawls over her; she drops her stuffed, ragged purse, and the child cries, "Momma, momma. Give me, give me." Patient, exhausted, poor, she comforts the child with a sticky candy.

"You did right," I tell her. "You did all there was to do."

And she tries to believe me. Still something remains in her that fans the feeling that she is guilty of a punishable crime and her children are justified in their cruel ambush attacks upon her. No, they are not justified. No. I would like to bang their heads together.

10:30 a.m. Late for coffee. No one left to talk to but G. and S. Much grumbling about the present government's overweening attention

"Unfortunately there is an idea abroad that social work is a dull, dreary business, and the time has come, I think, when we must do something about this misconception. Medicine and law have done it . . . The people who practise them are no smarter or more gifted than social workers . . . It was this conviction that I tried to get across in my article."

Mrs. Belanger, who writes these words, and the article itself, is both a social worker and a professional writer. She carries a caseload and works at public relations for the Family Service Agency of Greater Vancouver, and writes fiction in her spare time. In 1946 she won the *Maclean's* short story award for her very first story, and has since sold five other short stories to *Maclean's*, one to *McCall's* and one to *Saturday Evening Post*. "The *Post* story is the only one," she says, "that had a social worker as its central character. She started out as a pretty dull girl, but she improved."

ENTERING THE PROFESSION OF SOCIAL WORK

to roads and bridges and its pallid concern for people. Any people, but especially the poor, the sick, the frightened. Do we go back now to the snake pit and the custodial care? Prevent nothing and lock up when it's too late?

I think of Dr. Karl Menninger's words to us two summers ago at Crease Clinic, great in their simplicity, infinitely kind and gentle. *Fine buildings are important, modern techniques are necessary, but it is love and human warmth that heal.*

Who will heal when the money to pay for healers goes to pay for bulldozers? What has happened to our men in public office? Safely elected, they paw over their starved budgets, brushing off the people as if they were ants tickling their fingers, stupid living things that defile and make untidy the clean ruled sheets.

11:00 a.m. Three messages on my desk. Phone calls to return. First Mrs. C. The children are too much for her again. The baby lost his breakfast, Clarence has pulled every last piece of Kleenex out of the box and plugged up the john.

"The baby won't starve," I tell her. "Put the Kleenex where Clarence

can't reach it. Call the plumber." "It's too late," she wails. "It's all too hard." Please can she have Mrs. Gibson, our Homemaker, back again. "No," I say, "you can't." She wails again, louder, testing the degree of my hard heartedness. "Come on, now, stop that," I say to her. "The doctor believes in you and so do I." She stops.

She is still clinging and disturbed, but she gets a little better every day. Let her blow off steam to me, be as angry with me as she likes. She knows it's safe, that no matter what she does I like and understand her and will expect her to behave herself. I am momma, I think, and she is my little girl, all thirty-six, chubby years of her. And her psychiatrist is father.

Soon she may grow up if she has a few small successes and if her cold, bitter husband will give her a little credit for them. I think of what I know about her past: at eighteen months pushed by a half-crazed mother out of rowboat into the middle of the Gulf of Georgia and left to drown. Is it too late now for the whole hardworking crew of us to haul her back into the boat?

Next week we'll try a Toni and a corset. Perhaps a whiff or two of

Tabu? Don't you rock *this* boat, friend husband. Give us a chance to make her pretty for you.

Mr. W. "I just want fifteen minutes of your valuable time." A fifteen minutes that would stretch into two hours if I'd let it. "I'm a very busy man," he makes it clear. "My affairs are pressing." This man is very hard to take with his calculated charming smile, his name-dropping, his devious attempts to impress anything in skirts.

And yet if I am to help him at all I must find something in him to like. While I am trying to find a crack in his furious, empty busyness where an appointment (he calls them "dates" and I'm a "darling") can be slipped in I think of his facade — like a coat of high-gloss enamel slapped over crumbling plaster. A thin scum of success covering a jelly of despair. He causes his own distress — his wife is leaving him, his children despise him, he retaliates with self righteousness and physical abuse. How in the name of all that's holy am I to chip away at this hard-encrusted paint without crumbling the plaster?

Mrs. S. She has lost her job again. This time as a waitress in a Chinese restaurant. The cook failed to follow her erratic Dutch-English; she was flummoxed by his mounting frenzy of Chinese. "Ach, what a gibberish," she says. "What a dumb-ox." I am not clear whether this is intended to describe the cook or Mrs. S. herself. She has an open mind about such things. All I am clear about is that the final skirmish had something to do with four orders of scrambled eggs and hashed brown potatoes.

Mrs. S. has the tragic, comic grandeur of a Chaplin; she is the kind of muddler who will always come out on top, somehow, just as the last trump sounds, and her children are

a dream. I laugh and laugh, while Mrs. S. embellishes her story, and then she begins to howl. I am afraid to phone the Employment Service. They adore Mrs. S. because she is so hilariously troublesome, but they are running through employers awfully fast

12.00 noon. Lunch. Very poor but filling. Everything wet and run together. Maybe next pay-day a real bash at Luigi's. With wine. Luigi sat with us the last time, very close to B. as if to make up to her for the job she does. It hurts him even more that she is not yet married.

"Ah, you poor things," he says. "Such miseries." We try to tell him that we love it, that we are never bored because nothing ever happens the same way twice, that people are intriguing, funny, tragic. We would hate a neat, dull job. But he clearly believes that women should be home having bambinos, one after the other. "Some more wine," he says, "on the house," unconvinced and protective.

We tease B. later; she should go after him. So rich, we say, so nice and warm and fat. She tells us to be quiet; she has her man picked out. An interne, bound to be successful. Perhaps, she dreams, he will let her share an office with him, this crisp, hygienic husband — let her help him with the troubled mothers who have come to him with their puzzling low-back pains, or allow her, once in a while, to counsel the unhappily married who will distract him with their bizarre physical complaints.

We say nothing. We look blank as we consider her intended. Can we persuade her out of it? He is a man who will never in this world allow himself to be distracted, who will retire at sixty-five still convinced that all human ailments can be cured by

massive doses of the latest wonder drug or a little judicious slicing here and there.

1.00 - 3.00 p.m. Dictation. People are one thing. Talking into a cold little machine about what you said and what they said, for the record, is something else again. Who will read your deathless prose? Your supervisor, naturally, gimlet eyed. Watch it, now, you're jazzing it up considerably to make it look good. Will a student, intent and serious and full of nice new knowledge, be suitably impressed? Be honest.

Put it down the way it was, mistakes and all. Especially that choice bit about Mrs. W. I find myself puffing as I remember how I hauled that woman's complaining bulk up the hill on my back for eight months while she dragged both ponderous feet. And now she tells me that the improvement in her marital problem is a delayed but unmistakeable result of the health food she's been slipping into her husband's cereal when he wasn't looking.

"You have no idea," she says, looking me square in the eye, "how much more *manly* he is now since I enriched his diet." She intends to graduate him to cabbage juice if there is any falling off. C'est la vie! I console myself by composing a poem, suitable for an epitaph for almost any old defunct social worker you could name.

"Here lies Minnie L. McGurk,
A kindly girl and firm,
Who, in giving all to social work,
Was defeated by Wheat Germ."

3.15 p.m. Tea! And about time, too. I tell them about my poem and some are slightly amused. Cheer up, I am told, it always gets darker before it gets totally black. Someone

remembers the New Yorker cartoon of the patient stretched out on the couch pouring out his soul, and the psychoanalyst leaning toward him, teeth bared, "You swine!"

I am still so glum that they tell me the story about the pregnant prostitute who lands destitute in the lap of the Salvation Army. The social worker, green and earnest, is confused. Should this caught daughter of joy be gently led to apply for workmen's compensation or unemployment insurance? This reminds me of some not very nice medical jokes of my father's.

It is quite clear, after I have told two, that social workers may see life in the round but medical men see it absolutely in the raw. I feel better, filled with admiration for my colleagues. Such fine, perceptive people. *So down to earth.*

4:00 p.m. Sharon V. Why did all mothers, fifteen years ago, call their girl children Sharon or Susan or Sandra or Jenny-lou? All so anonymous and stagey, as if they weren't real children at all, but little dolls with flapping eyelashes and clean, starchy frills.

She begins to tell me of her latest boy-friend. She's "really wired" for him. Is this something I should find disturbing? I don't know so I enquire. It means, she tells me, that she gets his message. Ah, but I do creak with years. In my day, I tell her, we were "stuck on" people. She gives me a pitying look. I hurry on. This is a girl who has a clever, superficial mother and a tentative father who vanishes for stretches like the Cheshire Cat. She is very bright but gets on not at all in school. This is the teacher's fault, she says, echoing the mother.

She was brought up in a kind of half-baked "progressive" fashion because this was less trouble than to help her face the facts of life. And now her mother has simply dumped her on us so that we can bend down our aching backs to pick up the shattered bits. Poor child — talented but without direction, pretty and smart but without real friends. She reminds me of a skyrocket, fizzling out into nothingness. "Mother tells me I can make up my own mind," or, "Mother says I don't have to do it if I don't want to," — and this kind of relaxed, uncaring treatment since the day she was born.

How does a child make up her own mind about anything when she has no measuring stick for right or wrong, good or bad? I think of a frightened baby bird deserted by a fickle hen, left drenched and shivering in the rain. How incongruous for such a baby bird as this to be wrapped, thin arms tight around a boy named Black Jack, screaming through the streets on a motor-cycle, her pony-tail tossing in the wind of this flight from life. I ask her how he got his name and she tells me it is because he always wears black and along with this he has a punch like a black-jack which he aims at stomachs, then doubles over afterwards in glee.

"Is this good enough for you," I ask her, "this cruelty?"

She looks down at her thin, twisting fingers. "I like you," she says to me, "because you don't always disagree with me. Only sometimes. I hated that psychiatrist. He *hurt* me. He told me my mother didn't love me." Ah, my little one, I think, he didn't tell you that, you told yourself, because this is the one thing

in all the world you're absolutely sure of."

She is gone, until next week, and I am tired. But tomorrow I will be less tired because the excitement will begin again. Learning, feeling, watching, sometimes helping. Telephones ringing:

"Charlie got drunk again last night. I'm really leaving him this time — and I would have, too, if it weren't for the children." Capsule diagnosis; she came back before she went. And so the mind leaves for a little while but the body stays forever.

"Our little girl is stealing and we don't know what to do." An uncertain, frightened mother. Good. There is love in this voice, unsureness; we can help this woman and her child.

A member of the press, sharp and didactic. "I want a run-down on an infallible budget" — for the women's page, or, "What's the cause of divorce?" — preferably in one quick, catchy phrase. "How about marriage?" I keep myself from answering. And don't I, too, wish I knew of an infallible budget for myself or anyone?

How pleasant if everything could be this simple; a budget, a marriage, the rearing of a child. Like my woman with her wheat germ, or B.'s clean-cut, certain interne with his wonder drugs, his sharp-honed scalpel.

Soon, they tell us, there will be a pill to cure mental illness; a small neat sedative for human suffering. As I drive home toward complexities of my own I think that a social worker cannot be talked into buying simplicities. In the old days we were simple enough, Lord knows. Glasses, false teeth, sippy powders, second-hand bicycles, courses in barbering, hairdressing, shoe-repairing.

We went through all the concrete gimmicks long ago. And now we have gone beyond them. Why are some of the other, older professions going back to them? Are they afraid to touch too closely, to get near enough to begin to understand the bewildering, bedevilled thing that is a suffering human being?

At home I pick up the paper. A clergyman tells us that juvenile delinquency is caused by working mothers. Now there's a loopy simplicity for you. An educationist informs us, in the kind of snappy prose the press is fond of, that if we are to survive we must cut down on the humanities and emphasize the science of destruction. An excess of stupidity. But people read and believe this deadly junk.

But here, what's this? — not interred among the funerals as he would once have been — a social worker fumbles sincerely toward a gentle re-statement of human needs. His very sensitivity, his searching makes him a crashing bore. It frightens me that we are caught, like struggling fish, in our net of jargon when we have so much to say. The things we know have such deep meaning, the things we try to do are so very hard, that we have had to make up words for them. Tired, sloppy words that wall us off from others.

We insist on saying that people are hostile when they are simply angry; they are deprived but never just plain poor; integrated, not just old-fashioned happy; rejected, but never unwanted, given up, or thrown away; without affectional ties, not tragically without love.

Human needs are best cried out

in plain, shocking English. Perhaps we must learn to be like Pooh Bear who has Very Little Brain and is bothered by long words so that we can tell this story of life, of human beings, in words a child, who is rarely fooled, can understand.

And so to the hamburger, and warmed-over potatoes. And afterwards a book. No calls tonight. The brace of alcoholics who fell upon my home phone number with such drunken glee have wandered off to Kitimat, first sloughing off their neglected little ones. An amiable pair, but do they hear their children weeping?

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THE NEW ROAD TEACHERAGE

by GWENDOLYN V. SHAND

It is generally a surprise to Canadians to learn that Nova Scotia has the largest Negro population in the country. Approximately 13,000 live in this Atlantic Province.

The beginning of Negro migration goes back to early days, the greatest numbers coming with the United Empire Loyalists in 1782 and 1783, and during and after the War of 1812.

To-day there are small settlements of coloured people here and there throughout the Province, but the largest number live in Halifax or the surrounding districts. The most isolated group is found at New Road in a barren, rocky section nine miles from Dartmouth, just across the Harbour from Halifax. We learn from historical accounts that this region had coloured settlers as early as 1782. Probably most of these left for Africa in 1792 when the Government sent several hundred to Sierra Leone; some remained in Nova Scotia. During the year 1815 large numbers were living in Preston, of which New Road is a district.

In 1856 the Second Preston Baptist Church was organized, "the majority of its members living in what is known as the New Road District".

New Road, Nova Scotia, is a small community that, for one reason or another, had less of the taken-for-granted social services than it should have had. In this it is not unlike many newer communities that are growing up all over Canada. This story, by the executive secretary of the Welfare Council of Halifax, tells how it set to work to improve its lot. That this is a Negro community is only one of several factors in the situation. Readers who would like to know more about our coloured compatriots may be interested in an article, "Negroes in Canada", in the June 1957 issue of *Citizen*, copies of which may be obtained on request from the Canadian Citizenship Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, Ottawa.

The members built an entirely new church and re-organized their group in 1879. To-day the church is a red wooden structure with a tower at one side. There is no resident pastor, but one service is held every Sunday.

The settlement itself consists of about 1,500 people scattered over a wide area. Some live beside a lake; a few on a ridge of land; others are scattered over a level area that resembles a blueberry "barren", with its low shrubs and occasional trees.

There is so little soil in this section that it is difficult even to cultivate a vegetable garden. The men work mostly in Halifax or Dartmouth. Few have regular employment, and the majority depend on seasonal work or temporary jobs. Some of the women are employed in town as day workers. Several families have cars or light trucks which transport workers back and forth.

Earnings have always been low, and the resulting living standards are far from satisfactory. The homes are in general old and in poor condition, and this in turn has lowered educational standards, for the lack of boarding places has made it very difficult to secure teachers.

According to some of the oldest inhabitants, including a woman who taught there in 1897, this area has retrogressed over a period of years. Before 1900 education was better than in the 1940's. With a smaller population in the 1890's, there was a two-room school, and when possible two teachers.

When Mr. B. C. Silver, Inspector of Schools for Halifax County, was appointed in 1942, he found at New Road only a two-room school, but many children were not attending school at all. The Inspector realized that the first step in developing adequate educational facilities was to secure the support of the local population. Consultations were held with three School Trustees, and they in turn talked with the ratepayers. It was decided that a larger school was needed.

Turning Point

In 1946 a new factor entered the picture, and one which had a decisive influence on the changes which have occurred. The Nova Scotia Government set up a Division of Adult Education within the Department of Education. The Director at that time, Mr. Guy Henson, soon realized that the coloured population of Nova Scotia could use to advantage the services that this Division could offer.

The Adult Education Division is strongly of the opinion that an outside group can help most when a community feels its need and asks for assistance. An "imposed" program is not likely to succeed. With this in mind, the Division secured the advice of certain leaders of the coloured community, especially that of the Reverend W. P. Oliver, Pastor of the Cornwallis Street Baptist Church of Halifax. The Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Coloured

People was also drawn into the discussions on the needs of the New Road District.

During the next few years the Adult Education Division and the office of the Inspector of Schools worked closely together. It was found that many adults who were illiterate wished to learn to read. Following consultation with the Board of Trustees of the New Road School, it was decided that evening classes would be set up and that the first ones would be for instruction in the three R's.

These classes led to the formation of simple discussion groups. In the beginning these were concerned with practical subjects, such as the necessity to secure deeds to one's land. Few possessed deeds, although their families might have lived there for 140 years or more. Later they discussed housing: the value of having cellars, safe chimneys, a good water supply, and good sanitation. These discussions continued over a long period, and the programs and progress made were evaluated at a Leaders' Discussion Group, which has met monthly since it was set up.

Shortly after 1942 two teachers were secured, and a three-room school-house was erected. Later this school was enlarged to include seven classrooms. Each time proposed improvements were thoroughly discussed with the local population before steps were taken.

The difficulties in securing teachers persisted. The Reverend W. P. Oliver, while in the United States in 1949, heard of "teacherages" which were provided to house groups of teachers in backward areas where it was impossible to secure other adequate accommodation.

This idea was brought forward by the Division of Adult Education at the appropriate moment. It was first discussed in general community groups, and finally and more specifically with the School Trustees.

The Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Coloured People was much impressed with this plan, and decided to invite Dr. William M. Cooper, Registrar of Hampton Institute, Virginia, to come to Nova Scotia to study the situation in this Province. The visit was made possible through the co-operation of the Association together with the Adult Education Division, the Department of Education, the African United Baptist Association of Nova Scotia, the Municipal School Board of Halifax County, the Halifax Protestant Youth Foundation, and several local community groups.

Dr. Cooper came in May 1954, and prepared a report for the Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Coloured People. He analyzed the needs of the Negro in Nova Scotia, after visiting the various communities and meeting with municipal groups, individual leaders, and Service Clubs. He attended many meetings including a regional short course for leaders.

Education was considered by Dr. Cooper to be one of the main requirements of the coloured group. He selected the New Road District as being most in need of help. One specific recommendation was the necessity of "full time elementary school opportunities for all the coloured children in the New Road Section". More than 100 pupils in this area lacked any opportunity of attending school at all.

Dr. Cooper suggested improvement might be brought about through

organizing the real leaders of the district, the first project being the provision of expanded school facilities. He warned against any possible tendency to infringe upon the responsibilities that belonged rightfully to the school trustees, and advised such a local Committee to operate in a way that would enhance the prestige and rightful position of the trustees.

Dr. Cooper said the school staff should be directed by a principal with special training, a man who would also be capable of carrying on community work. He pointed out that the principal should be able to inspire the pupils with the wish to continue their education in the vocational or other high schools of the region.

The Building of the Teacherage

The Teacherage was begun early in 1956. It is a square wooden house of simple lines, occupying a commanding position opposite the seven-room brick school. Both are situated on the top of the bare ridge that bisects the community of New Road. Near by are several modern wooden houses; in two of these live the married women teachers now in the staff.

The question of furnishing the Teacherage was a pressing one. It was almost time for school to open, and although the house itself was nearly done, it still required many things to make it habitable. The Department of Education was aware of the interest of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire in public education, particularly in rural areas, and of assistance given in the past to the school at New Road. It was thought that this organization might be concerned about the Teacherage program. Representatives of the Adult Education Division met with a Committee of the I.O.D.E., outlined

the Teacherage plan in general, and made specific reference to the need for furnishings.

The project appealed to the I.O.D.E. and a list of needed articles was prepared and sent to all the Nova Scotia Chapters. They were given the opportunity to help; most of them elected to do so. Floor covering, interior painting, storm windows, screens, blinds, draperies, and many articles of furniture were on the I.O.D.E. list. The sum of \$1200 has already been spent by the Nova Scotia Chapters. It is anticipated that a total of \$1,000 may be needed to complete the work undertaken by the organization.

One of the main concerns was the furnishing of the room to be used by the extra teachers when they could be secured. Part of the complete plan was to have some of the teachers, as well as the principal's family, occupying the Teacherage. Because of the general shortage of qualified teachers in rural areas, it is particularly difficult to find any who are willing to serve in a community that has special problems.

The Present School

The seven-room brick school is a far cry from the two-room school of 1942. Most of the classrooms are modern and have good equipment. This year there were eight teachers in all; the principal, two married women who live in the vicinity, a young man from Washington, D.C., and three others. Instruction in Home Economics is given three days a week by two teachers, and there is an adequate Home Economics room. One day a week a "shopmobile" gives vocational training to boys from grades four to seven. Two hundred and eighty children now attend the

school, and the waiting list of 100 which existed two years ago has disappeared.

For a number of years evening classes have been held at the school; the Three R's, sewing and cooking are the basic subjects taught. Last autumn and winter there was also included each week a session on Citizenship. Under this subject were included discussions on: sanitation and health, community recreation, employment, "learning after we leave school", human relations, and the "citizen and his democracy". A Committee of the residents had decided what subjects were to be included in this course.

Other outside contacts of the New Road School include representatives of the Junior Red Cross and of the Provincial Public Health Nursing Division. The School has three trustees who meet once a month. One of the citizens of the community is a County Councillor and a member of the Municipal (County) School Board.

A Home and School Association was organized last December with forty-five charter members. This organization meets once a month.

Both the Teacherage and the enlarged school are a source of great pride to the community. In Dr. Cooper's report it was suggested that the people would find the Teacherage a centre for advice and for counselling in their difficulties. He added that this would be the case only if an experienced principal with unusual ability could be secured.

The Principal

After many months of effort, a well-qualified and experienced principal was secured through Hampton Institute, Virginia, and began work in September 1956. Mr. Frizzell Jones

comes from Gressit, Virginia. He had taught for ten years, and in 1956 secured his M.A. in Education at Pennsylvania State College. Mr. Jones arrived in August 1956 before the Teacherage was quite ready, but the family was able to take up residence in about a month.

The new principal came to this district aware of the difficulties, and of the great need of the people for further formal education, and for education in living. He proceeded slowly, making friends with the people and gaining their confidence. He believes that once young people have been able to secure more education, and in consequence better employment, the living standards of the whole community will be raised. This will take time. He has concentrated on trying to see that all children on the waiting list could be provided with teachers. Last September he was able to add Grade 8 to the school. Mr. Jones hopes that gradually pupils will be encouraged to proceed to High School or to the County Vocational School.

Mr. Jones is co-operating with the school trustees in their efforts to improve conditions, and because of his musical ability, he can help to train the church choir and even play the organ when necessary. Mrs. Jones and the children are making many community contacts.

Last September, Mr. C. W. Hines, from Washington, joined the staff. He has had special experience in teaching retarded children, and acts as guidance counsellor as well as regular teacher. Mr. Hines lives at the Teacherage, and is active in community work. He is the leader for a group of young men who meet twice a month. Mr. Hines was married recently, and his wife will join the

staff of the school next September. She is qualified to teach music.

The Department of Education, particularly the Adult Education Division, under the leadership of Mr. H. P. Timmons, is in close touch with Mr. Jones. The Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Coloured People also gives support.

Financial Support of School and Teacherage

The salaries of the principal and the teachers are paid by the Municipal Council of Halifax County. New methods of financing education which were introduced in Nova Scotia two years ago have made the situation of local School Boards somewhat easier.

The cost of maintenance for the Teacherage is borne by the Municipality. The principal pays rent for the Teacherage, and also the heat and light bills. Mr. Hines pays room rent for his accommodation. Only through a somewhat complicated plan of financial aid was it possible to build the Teacherage, and later to maintain it.

At the root of this project we have the community and its desire for change. The citizens of this isolated district became aware of their needs and set about securing what they lacked. They made their own decisions and did some of the work themselves. Their school trustees approached the Municipal Council for help. Even the raising of the \$1,200 for the Teacherage was no light task for a poor area like New Road. Later a \$1,700 loan was raised through \$100 notes which will be repaid gradually by income derived from the Teacherage rentals.

It is true that the Department of Education was backing the effort. Eventually through the Adult Education Division, and through various

interested individuals, others were drawn into the project. These included the Halifax Protestant Youth Foundation, the I.O.D.E., and several Halifax business men and church members. The contractor himself aided them through granting concessions on prices, and allowing extra time for payments.

By the Department of Education and others this is regarded as a "pilot project". If it succeeds as well as they hope it will, possibly some of the methods used can be applied to other coloured communities in Nova Scotia, or to any other poor sections of the Province.

In the New Road project we have an example of how local communities, different levels of Government, muni-

cipal and provincial, and private groups and individuals can work together to achieve results. One important factor was the fact that the people themselves were drawn into the planning at the earliest stage. The discussion groups led naturally to planning for community action. Experts were brought in where necessary, but responsibility was never taken away from the community itself.

To those in this Province interested in community organization, and in methods of aiding communities to plan for their own advancement, this development in one our most backward districts is both an encouragement and a stimulus to further planning together.

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W E L C O M I N G T H E

CANADA needs more people. The natural increase of its population of about 16,000,000 cannot provide enough to keep pace with her need for workers to man her rapidly growing industry. Immigration should therefore be encouraged: this is the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects ("Gordon Commission").

The quest for a larger population has already expressed itself in postwar immigration trends. At present we have a "swinging door" policy to foster growth of the population by selective immigration geared to the absorptive capacity of the country.

Postwar immigration figures are imposing: Between 1945 and 1957, 1,409,848 immigrants came to Canada and they now make up eight per cent of the total population. Postwar immigrants to Canada have three important characteristics: they have been selected with care, they are mainly of non-British origin, and most of them have suffered social dislocation.

The demand for labour in Canada during the postwar period meant that Canadian immigration policy was directed toward the admission of workers to meet labour force requirements. The employment skills of the immigrants coupled with favourable employment situations during the postwar years have made the absorption of immigrants relatively easy. But there have been problems nonetheless.

The statistics on the ethnic origin of immigrants admitted to Canada during the past ten years show a de-

finite preponderance of those of non-British origin. This means that there is a large group without a foundation of knowledge of the languages of the country and its social institutions, which often differ markedly from those with which they are familiar.

Special help must be given them, not only with shelter, food and clothing, but also with language and information about labour conditions, legislation, methods of work, duties and privileges.

Need for such help was accentuated by the fact that a great many of the immigrants who came to Canada during the postwar period arrived after having experienced uprooting not of their own choice. Almost every immigrant is beset by numerous fears and worries, and confronted with problems and obstacles which can be reduced by a warm, sympathetic and understanding attitude on the part of the people they meet. This is especially true of the postwar immigrant, who has been a victim of social and economic upheaval and insecurity and in many instances has led a disorganized existence for almost a decade.

The public attitude in Canada towards immigrants is on the whole constructive, combining kindly acceptance of them as people and self-interest in sponsoring the people who are healthy and can help to meet the labour requirements of Canadian industry. Desire to help immigrants become integrated into the Canadian way of life is strong, and their training, skills and cultural heritage is more generally appreciated.

NEWCOMER

by JOSEPH KAGE

"For we are strangers before thee, and sojourners, as were all our fathers." It is a poignant experience to be a stranger in a strange land unless kindness is shown, and compassion, and help and hospitality. How do we measure up with those who come as strangers, as did most of our fathers, to Canada? Joseph Kage, in this article describes practical ways to measure up well. He is national executive director of the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society of Canada.

The social services immigrants need are in general similar to those required by other Canadians, for whom services have been established to meet the usual social and economic hazards of our society.

The intensity of these problems as they confront the immigrant may be greater. He may be overwhelmed by the strangeness of the new country and its ways; he has to disentangle a new and strange environment. He needs to look for a home and a job immediately and, where these are not available at once, he will require material assistance to get food, shelter and clothing to tide him over.

At work he may be confronted with difficulties because of a lack of skill, or because methods and tempo in Canadian industry are different from what he has known. He may need to accept employment below his educational level because of language handicaps or because the degree or diploma he holds is not acceptable in his profession in Canada.

Some immigrants who consider themselves fully skilled are disappointed to find that their particular skills are not useful here, or that they are not skilful enough to follow their trade in Canada. The immigrant may need help to face the prospect of

temporary unemployment due to seasonal fluctuations in industries.

The immigrant's earnings are marginal in the majority of cases. Help may be needed in budgeting and orientation to purchasing, and financial assistance and supplementation may be required for some time in individual cases. The attitude of the immigrant to financial assistance needs careful understanding and treatment.

In cases of hospitalization of the mother, temporary foster home care for children may be required. This problem is especially acute among immigrants, since the majority have no relatives who could care for their children for a short period of time. Temporary separations may be especially difficult, since in the immigrant's past experience separation may have been synonymous with permanent loss. The mother may feel frightened in a strange hospital and a completely new environment. The father who suddenly finds himself alone, inadequate, with a bewildered child or children on his hands, needs encouragement and help.

Where illness strikes the breadwinner, hospitalization and financial assistance may require interpretation. The immigrant fears that his job will not wait for him because he had so

recently started to work. There may be even greater hardships for a single person who is ill in a strange place with no friends, relatives or family to visit him or welcome him home.

Adjustment to schooling and its effect upon the child may be the problem. The immigrant child may not be able to enter a class of his own age group and he may need to repeat grades because of language difficulty. If he is an adolescent, he may be struggling with the normal adolescent problems and also trying to gain the acceptance of his new companions.

Immigrant family groups may face acute problems with their children resulting from tensions due to insecurities and fears on the part of parents, or different standards in Canada as compared with the homeland. Feeding problems, discipline, relationships between parents and children, all these require the competent help of trained social workers.

Immigrants need help with referrals to hospitals, clinics, or special agencies, so that misunderstandings will not prevent the client from accepting the service offered, and so that the agency to which he goes will have full understanding of his problem. The use of medical facilities and child care clinics may be difficult because of the general strangeness of the community to the mothers.

The sponsoring of immigrants does not always work out well. Many of the sponsors who are recent immigrants themselves are barely able to make ends meet. Sharing accommodation may create friction, or there may be strained relations if the relatives find the burden of financial support hard to bear.

It is thus clear that the newcomer needs not only material help but also counselling by trained social workers.

He needs to be relieved of the burden of an unshared problem by talking out his fears and worries so that he can turn his attention to more constructive pursuits.

Why All This Fuss?

Not every immigrant has a social problem. In fact, most immigrants display an above-average capacity to adjust to new ways and to meet difficulties with courage and stamina. While the spectacular success stories which appear in the press are exceptions, the great majority of immigrants who have come to Canada since the war have proved themselves to be self-reliant people, although they may not have achieved sudden wealth or fame.

The question is often asked why all the fuss and special help for immigrants who have come since the war. Those who came here earlier did not get all these special services and attention, and yet they made out well. My answer to this is that the past can only be a guide and not a measure of adequacy. Have we ever attempted to measure the waste in material and human capital incurred by not providing sufficient help to earlier immigrants? Past ways of dealing with immigrants are no longer adequate nor economically sound and no more suitable than the return to the sailing ship or the horse and buggy.

The aid given to the immigrant must be constructive, so that with some initial help the majority of the newcomers will be able to go on with courage, endurance, self-reliance and self-respect. We cannot help a man permanently by doing for him what he could and should do for himself.

Immigration is not an emergency, although we have treated it as such

in the past: it is an integral part of our Canadian development. We shall have an active immigration program for many years and we must do more permanent planning to remove obstacles to adjustment.

Immigrant Aid—Whose Responsibility?

The answer to this question is simple and straightforward. The responsibility for assistance to immigrants rests upon the Canadian community as represented through the Department of Citizenship and Immigration on the one hand and voluntary effort on the other. To make this partnership effective, we need to overcome the confusion there appears to be about what should be done, why it should be done and who should do it.

The Department of Citizenship and Immigration must be highly commended for the way it attempts to meet the problems. The voluntary agencies have done a tremendous job within their limitations. An example of this is the Hungarian movement which was extraordinary for a number of reasons. The organization of this mass movement was executed efficiently, especially so when the difficult timing is considered. The Hungarians came to Canada during the season which is least opportune for placing people in employment. The co-operation amongst the various civic and religious groups, social service organizations and the federal department served to mobilize the required resources. The flexibility of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the generous response of the public and religious and voluntary groups who assisted in the

program deserve most sincere appreciation.

Here I would like to make some observations about the respective roles of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and voluntary effort. While immigration is basically a federal responsibility, the Department has clearly stated that immigrants are expected to be treated as Canadians eligible for the benefits and services that are normally granted to citizens.

The federal government recognizes, however, that the provinces have residence regulations for eligibility, and it accordingly assumes responsibility for providing certain assistance to immigrants during their first year. The federal government's policy has been quite clearly set out as including helping immigrants find jobs and accommodation on arrival and until they are employed, and subsistence during any periods of unemployment during their first year.

Some Suggestions

There are two ways in which the Department's operations might be improved. The first would be to provide more information to the public about policy and how it is applied. Second, I would like to see recognition of the fact that the Immigration Branch, while it does not consider itself a welfare agency, is in fact providing a welfare service. For this reason I believe that good standards of welfare procedure can best be developed if the Department will appoint a trained welfare consultant on a national level with welfare consultants also on a district level. These persons should be qualified social workers whose function would be to advise the Department about accept-

able forms of assistance, to develop relationships with voluntary welfare agencies and to supervise existing welfare activities of the Department in the various districts. Such appointments would do much to create for both the immigrant and the officials criteria for the application of sound principles of human needs and relationships.

I believe consideration should be given also to the establishment of an advisory council on a national level to the Department of Citizenship and Immigration on matters of welfare policy affecting immigrants. The members would not necessarily represent specific welfare organizations of groups, but would be selected for their individual competence. Such a national advisory council (perhaps duplicated on a district level) would, I believe, be of immense value to the department and to the task in hand.

In considering voluntary effort, a clear distinction should be made between established agencies under professional direction, providing stability and continuity of program, and service organizations consisting of volunteers whose functions are subject to the ebb and flow of resources, manpower and enthusiasm.

Efforts to provide comforts for immigrants should be sought and encouraged, but they should be considered as supplementary community services since the fundamental continuing job is the adjustment of the immigrant in the community. Co-ordination of voluntary effort might be secured by organizing councils of local agencies that deal with immigrant problems. An officer of the Department might serve as secretary of such councils and provide the required technical facilities for their operation. It is perhaps not necessary

to point out that the composition and structure of such a council would depend on local conditions and welfare structure in various communities. It should, however, be a regular and not an emergency organization.

The development of improved operational methods and administrative procedure and improved liaison between government and voluntary effort could make the immigrant aid program in Canada an outstanding example of how to meet responsibilities toward new citizens. It need not be more costly than it is at present. Lack of co-ordination involves waste, which is always costly whoever pays the bill. Co-ordination would not only eliminate waste but would improve the services given.

★ ★ ★

Public attitude toward immigration in Canada today is cautious but favourable. The Canadian government has made real progress in encouraging immigration. Voluntary organizations have borne the main brunt of this service since postwar immigration began. This is an indication of the excellence of public response, but it can be regarded only as a good beginning. Voluntary agencies cannot carry the financial load for services required, and government responsibility for financing such services directly or by grants-in-aid to voluntary organizations must be called upon. There is increasing need for specially qualified social welfare and teaching personnel to guide, direct and implement the services. The development of Canada depends in large measure on how these responsibilities are met.

"The Family in a Money World"

by RONALD WALMSLEY

HORATIO ALGER lives on in the twentieth century." In America the self-made man is still the height of success and social status is determined largely by the amount of income. So says Frances Feldman in her absorbing book with the above title.

Throughout America the growth of suburbia has increased the demand for family counselling, particularly in relation to financial problems. The Welfare Planning Council of Los Angeles Region instituted an inquiry into this situation, which revealed the almost complete lack of resource material considered essential for those required to give budget counselling service.

A further study was therefore made in which many groups contributed their experience. This volume, under the direction of its author, Mrs. Feldman, is a condensation of the pooled knowledge—a handbook for budget counsellors.

She emphasizes the difference between American and European attitudes to money: ostentatious spending is the familiar pattern in America, whereas in Europe respect is given to "old money" and property, and conspicuous spending is considered vulgar. However the older generations

in America are still influenced by their Puritan forebears so that there is some conflict between the generations. There is perhaps a stronger conflict when the older generation has immigrated from Europe.

The younger generations believe in spending everything, including their future earnings, (through consumer credit), so that they "enjoy" in the present what their parents took a lifetime to achieve. The author describes our money world in considerable detail, and the following notes are mere highlights.

She points out that before the depression the national income (U.S.) came from four sources: wages and salaries (75 per cent), rent, interest and profits. The depression introduced a fifth: government financial assistance in the form of relief, pensions, and so on. The author claims that most consumer credit buying is done from overtime earnings and that an economic crisis would result if such earnings were suddenly curtailed—a most startling statement.

The author praises the modern family because the interests and well-being of all its members are considered, all have a place in the family plans, and the marriage relationship is less rigid and institutionalized.

In the old days it was a matter of pride to owe nothing. Now it's a rare family that doesn't. In fact if you haven't a record of owing—and paying regularly—it's hard to get anything "on tick" in an emergency. Social agencies now have to reckon with new patterns of spending and earning, and act accordingly. Ronald Walmsley here introduces a book that will help them—*The Family in a Money World*, by Frances Lomas Feldman, published by the Family Service Association of America, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, 1957. 188 pages. Price \$2.50.

She contends that the competitive spirit permeates all American society. If an individual fails, society tends to blame him or her, although there may have been any number of factors contributing to the failure. This social attitude may distort the attitude of some parents who, through general economic causes, find it necessary to apply for public assistance.

Mrs. Feldman divides the life cycle of the normal family into two main divisions. The "expanding family" and the "contracting family". The expanding-family period includes the childless stage immediately following marriage, and the children's school days. The contracting family period begins at the point when the first child, grown to adulthood, leaves home to seek his own independence, and continues to retirement and old age.

The Expanding Family

The modern marriage provides emotional security, love and personal satisfactions and is not entered upon for economic advantage. Couples are marrying much earlier, particularly in colleges. The bride brings no dowry, nor any particular skills for the management of the home. However, she does have, in many cases, a capacity for earning in the open labour market.

Where the request for budget counselling has come from a family in this first stage of the life cycle, the social worker or counsellor should ask himself the following four guiding questions: Did the wife take employment for the specific reason of increasing family income? Is the wife's employment merely a time-filler when there is not enough for her to do in her home? Is the wife working because of the personal satisfaction she derives from some pro-

fession or career? Does she work in order to escape responsibilities at home?

Money problems seldom actually cause marital conflict, but where there is conflict already, disagreement over money might easily lead to open discord. If the married couple is immature, or if the husband is at all neurotic, money can unconsciously symbolize masculinity and power. Some wives may be over-demanding and lead the family into debt by overspending to keep up excessively high social standards.

A study of the spending pattern of the newly married couples indicates that their heaviest commitments and purchases are made when their income is still rising and that the majority commit themselves to credit buying based on their combined incomes. When the wife becomes pregnant and is forced to quit her employment, not only is the family income reduced by the amount of her earnings, but the family expenditure is also increased by medical bills and necessities for rearing children.

Children and Money

Where the lack of money causes a child actual suffering (by depriving him of adequate food, clothing or shelter), money may become a symbol of power throughout his life. Shortage of spending-money may prevent a child from making the good relationships so necessary for his normal social growth. In families where there is very little money, the weekly pay cheque may come to represent happiness or unhappiness, security or insecurity.

In the higher income groups, parents tend to conceal money difficulties from their children. However, such families use money to symbolize

love, approval or punishment. The author feels that the child's co-operation as a member of the family group should never be obtained by bribery. The child's own sense of achievement and the satisfaction he derives as a receiving and contributing member of the family group should be its own reward.

Adolescence has its special problems in relation to money. Usually the young-grown-up demands more money than his parents can afford, and full control of that money, and he is often quite inconsistent in its use. The parents would do well to maintain a middle-of-the-road course, keeping some controls and relinquishing others. Parents are advised to guide the child of their own sex in respect to money, so that they may be prepared for their future financial role in marriage.

The foster child is subjected to feelings about money much more than the "own" child. Every person involved in the foster child's placement brings his own sense of values and attitudes toward money—the natural parents, the foster parents, the social worker and the agency.

The natural parents may make the mistake of over-indulging the child. Foster parents are bound to be influenced to some degree by the payments they receive for taking children, in spite of the fact that the rates are so low that there is no profit. The foster child himself may express his resentment against placement by demanding pocket money and material things from every person or group responsible for him.

The book draws attention to the misuse of children's allowances, presenting views which are worth noting. The principle of giving a child a regular cash allowance is a good

one, says the author, because it teaches him to take the consequences of spending his own money. Most parents make the mistake of confusing this allowance with regular and unavoidable expenses. Such things as carfare, lunches, church collection should come not out of the child's allowance but should be extra.

Parents may also use a child's allowance for discipline or bribery, which tends to distort the child's attitude toward money in terms of love or feelings of rejection.

The child should develop will power to save part of his allowance, that is, learn to postpone immediate pleasure in order to gain future satisfaction. He should also have the opportunity of seeking his own outside employment for which he is paid. Self-confidence fostered by working at an early age may mean a great deal in his future development.

The Contracting Family

To the normal couple the later period is one of relaxation and freedom from the anxieties of child-raising. It is a period when most heavy home expenditure has been made and yet the income is still at its peak. However, to some couples the children have been the stabilizing force and when they leave home old marital tensions arise again and are displaced on to habits of saving and spending.

Ideally, the last period, old age, should have been adequately provided for by pension plans, savings, annuities, and so forth. It was formerly the accepted practice for grown children to care for their elderly and incapacitated parents. With the complete change in our economic life,

Concluded on page 76

RESULTS OF UNITED COMMUNITY CAMPAIGNS IN CANADA FOR 1958

Campaigns City	Agencies	Population Served	Raised 1957	Objective 1958	Raised 1958	% Raised 1958	% of 1957	Contributions per capita
Belleville.....	7	20,000	\$ 25,600	\$ 35,000	\$ 25,150	72.0	98.0	\$1.26
u Brampton.....	10	12,000	14,955	25,000	15,409	61.7	103.5	1.28
Brandon.....	10	30,000	37,500	48,600	48,700	100.0	130.0	1.28
Brantford.....	9	55,000	151,117	152,000	155,585	102.2	102.8	2.83
u Brockville.....	9	15,456	NEW	70,000	70,754	101.1	-	4.60
†Calgary.....	27	206,000	463,272	575,000	479,000	83.5	103.5	2.32
u Chatham.....	12	24,000	65,013	76,500	76,750	100.5	118.0	3.20
u Claresholm.....	11	5,000	7,800	8,000	7,350	91.0	94.2	1.47
Cornwall.....	7	40,000	40,200	50,000	46,000	92.0	114.5	1.15
Deep River.....	7	4,000	8,116	8,500	9,150	107.5	112.7	2.29
Edmonton.....	31	260,000	392,000	525,000	447,693	85.4	114.1	1.72
u Espanola.....	11	5,000	10,092	12,000	9,843	82.0	90.0	1.97
Fergus and Nichol.....	17	4,000	8,096	8,000	8,210	102.6	101.6	2.03
u Fort William.....	9	40,000	55,554	62,210	57,729	92.8	103.8	1.44
Galt.....	9	24,850	70,045	79,000	73,350	93.0	104.5	2.95
Gaspé.....	8	100,000	38,000	50,000	32,611	65.2	86.0	.33
Granby.....	4	27,000	35,000	37,000	35,106	95.0	100.4	1.30
Guelph.....	11	38,520	72,173	80,503	75,065	93.5	104.0	1.95
u Halifax.....	33	160,000	268,378	419,826	430,000	102.5	160.0	2.68
u Hamilton.....	36	243,097	857,476	975,000	948,126	97.4	110.5	3.90
Hull.....	15	75,000	80,700	85,237	88,611	104.0	109.8	1.18
†Joliette.....	15	21,458	52,000	50,000	56,219	112.5	108.1	2.62
Kelowna.....	15	11,500	20,641	22,000	20,236	92.1	98.0	1.76
Kingston.....	13	50,000	92,253	103,000	94,000	91.2	102.0	1.88
†Kirkland Lake.....	10	19,000	25,000	37,050	26,000†	70.2	104.0	1.37
†Kitchener-Waterloo.....	18	80,000	244,935	215,000	243,317	113.3	99.5	3.04
Lachine.....	6	36,284	21,478	40,000	21,914	54.8	102.0	.61
Lachute.....	7	10,000	18,000	11,500	7,000	60.9	39.0	.70
u Lethbridge.....	16	30,323	74,857	74,750	74,768	100.0	99.9	2.47
u Lindsay.....	9	10,500	13,000	16,000	14,770	92.3	113.6	1.41
Lloydminster.....	10	6,000	7,353	10,000	7,700	77.0	104.5	1.29
u London.....	28	148,000	533,670	571,000	555,241	97.5	104.5	3.76
†Mission City.....	8	6,000	4,500	8,000	4,679	58.5	104.0	.78
u Moncton.....	15	50,000	117,249	123,315	123,973	100.2	105.5	2.48
Montreal:								
Welfare Federation.....	31	300,000	1,675,000	1,862,000	1,785,000	95.8	106.0	5.95
Federation of Catholic Charities.....	33	90,000	540,785	578,000	572,013	99.0	105.6	6.35
†Federation of French Charities.....	32	700,000	1,671,984	1,671,000	1,718,273	102.6	102.5	1.91
Federation of Jewish Community Services.....	8	100,000	538,250	575,000	,000	99.4	106.1	5.71
Moose Jaw.....	10	30,000	28,545	46,000	33,644	73.2	118.0	1.12

Federation of Jewish Community Services.....	8	100,000	538,250	575,000	—,000	99.4	106.1	5.71
Moose Jaw.....	10	30,000	28,545	46,000	33,644	73.2	118.0	1.12
u New Westminster.....	37	120,513	192,677	250,000	251,069	100.5	130.5	2.09
Niagara Falls.....	11	52,000	101,500	103,000	—,500	91.7	93.1	1.82
Nicolet.....	35	140,000	62,000	60,000	—,000	116.5	113.0	.50
Norfolk County.....	8	45,000	29,500	37,121	32,973	88.8	111.5	.70
Oakville.....	11	25,000	65,518	85,000	77,000	90.6	117.5	3.08
u Oshawa.....	17	52,800	147,342	146,900	152,711	104.1	103.5	2.89
Ottawa.....	31	250,000	650,089	690,309	712,413	103.1	109.5	2.85
Owen Sound.....	8	17,000	27,897	30,000	24,999	83.5	89.7	1.47
u Peterborough.....	15	43,682	134,877	160,000	142,416	89.0	105.9	3.26
Port Arthur.....	14	39,621	68,736	71,500	71,748	100.0	104.3	1.81
†Preston.....	8	10,000	21,300	22,000	19,900†	90.5	93.5	1.99
Quebec City:								
Conseil.....	46	525,000	519,024	500,000	570,002	114.0	110.0	1.85
Joint Services.....	2	25,000	5,985	27,000	20,400	75.5	341.0	.82
Regina.....	22	90,000	155,600	163,000	166,120	102.0	107.2	1.85
Rimouski.....	20	187,862	50,557	55,000	64,867	118.0	128.0	3.46
Ste. Anne.....	9	88,504	35,279	50,000	52,437	104.5	148.5	.59
†Ste. Thérèse.....	4	15,000	19,913	21,826	19,578†	89.5	98.5	1.31
u St. Catharines.....	28	93,494	242,000	232,000	219,085	94.5	90.5	2.55
St. Hyacinthe.....	13	207,795	118,690	125,000	118,481	94.8	99.8	5.71
St. Jean.....	8	19,462	57,104	125,000	110,000	88.0	192.5	5.66
†St. Jerome.....	8	25,000	33,790	34,100	34,300	100.5	101.5	1.37
u St. Thomas-Elgin.....	11	73,645	63,180	90,000	75,064	83.5	119.0	1.02
Saint John, N.B.....	10	72,000	69,500	69,000	68,500	99.4	98.6	.95
Sarnia.....	17	45,000	121,672	147,000	136,789	93.0	112.5	3.04
Saskatoon.....	17	78,000	96,194	121,438	113,005	93.2	117.5	1.45
u Sault Ste. Marie.....	13	54,568	337,525	275,000	357,968**	130.0	—	6.55
Sherbrooke-Lennoxville:								
Community Chest.....	5	9,000	16,436	23,000	15,951	69.5	97.0	1.77
Campagne de Charité.....	12	50,000	49,500	110,000	95,000	86.4	192.0	1.90
Stavely.....	11	1,000	NEW	3,000	2,337	78.0	—	2.34
Stratford.....	10	20,100	45,600	45,000	46,184	102.5	101.5	2.30
Sudbury.....	16	100,000	139,148	153,722	143,000	93.2	102.5	1.43
u Toronto.....	94	1,450,000	7,695,834	8,926,952	8,233,732	92.1	107.1	6.25
u Trail.....	35	15,000	75,837	80,000	76,100	95.4	100.5	5.08
Trois-Rivières.....	15	55,000	91,285	94,000	97,568	103.8	107.0	1.77
u Truro.....	8	14,000	28,874	28,500	30,211	106.1	105.0	2.16
Vancouver.....	59	466,000	2,020,000	2,550,000	2,207,000	86.5	109.1	4.74
Victoria.....	19	125,000	220,222	251,717	222,000	88.4	101.0	1.77
Whitby.....	4	8,000	7,200	—				
†Windsor, Ont.....	14	185,865	430,000	465,000	457,020	98.5	106.2	2.37
Windsor, N.S.....	4	3,800	NO REPORT	3,100	3,400	109.8	—	.89
Winnipeg.....	37	417,544	965,000	1,094,000	1,028,084	93.8	106.5	2.46
Totals.....	1,343	8,404,243	\$23,592,972	\$26,915,176	\$25,504,451	94.7	108.1	3.03

† Spring Campaigns.

u United Fund, with Red Cross.

‡ Incomplete.

** 20 Month Budget.

NEXT CAMPAIGN FALL 1958

this filial practice is no longer always practicable. Families are smaller, houses are smaller, the life span has increased and the shift from rural to urban areas, where all necessities must be bought, has made it increasingly difficult for young couples to support parents. In spite of these facts, in 1952 a study of a random sample of people showed that 31 per cent of the married couples over 65 were living with relatives.

Variations in Living Patterns

The single person may often spend money for luxuries as a substitute for love, companionship and family. This compensation for the lack of relationships may appear to be self-indulgence.

To the unmarried mother who keeps her child, money takes on increased significance. In seeking support from the putative father she may make excessive demands because she is seeking revenge. If she carries the burden alone, there may be an element of self-punishment in her feeling about money, in which case the tendency is also to over-indulge the child.

The family that is broken up by desertion, separation or divorce is usually headed by a woman and consequently falls into the lower income group. In the father's absence, there is a host of problems, and over them all will be the mother's bitterness or feelings of guilt which will tend to hold her back from making decisions.

Desertion often goes hand-in-hand with financial troubles and may be an attempt by the father to escape responsibilities. The requirement that all deserted wives file a non-support claim against their husbands when

they apply for public assistance is common but very questionable, and it sometimes destroys all hope of repairing the marriage. Rarely is the father's income sufficient to meet a court award in keeping with the needs of the family, unless his income is large. The mother may simply be using the court as a means of harrassing her husband.

Budget Counselling

Having discussed the background briefly sketched here, the book proceeds to discuss, in great detail, counselling on family budgets, which the author describes, significantly, as "deliberation together". This discussion will be of most interest to social workers, although it will give others insight into methods of helping families work out their money problems. Mrs. Feldman puts forward the idea that discussion of money matters may be a useful medium for resolving other conflicts and that it may be an important part of casework interviewing.

She raises a controversial subject when she discusses the pros and cons of charging a fee for counselling service—a practice more prevalent in the United States than in Canada.

On budgeting itself, the author contends that "no family is truly an average family with average expenditure", and therefore budget guides published from time to time must be used with the utmost flexibility.

Budget counselling, the matter of fees, the complications and dangers of the modern financial system based on credit have long needed open discussion. Mrs. Feldman has met this need with a concise, understandable book.

Attitudes of Young People Today

by E. I. SIGNORI

When we were looking for an article on attitudes of young people today, we naturally applied to a person who is in close touch with young adults, Dean Andrew of the University of British Columbia. He disclaimed having special knowledge of young people in general, and referred us to Professor Signori of the U.B.C. Department of Philosophy and Psychology, who responded by contributing this article. The article immediately following is Dean Andrew's informal contribution from comments he made in the course of the correspondence, which we thought valuable enough to print.

ADULTS are more and more confused about discipline and teaching for their children; for the past two decades they have been concerned about whether to be democratic or autocratic in controlling the behaviour of young people.

Keen observers believe democratic practices have good results. There has been, however, in view of the apparent rise in delinquency, an increasing but unproven suspicion that the new-fangled democratic methods may not really be as effective as the old-fashioned rule of the iron hand.

One point that may be raised in defence of the democratic approach is that many adults have misunderstood it. Some have assumed that it means letting the child grow up by himself with unlimited freedom, without any guidance, or at best with "guidance" only when there is conflict between the wishes of the young person and those of the adult. This may be described as the "do something only when they get in your way" interpretation of the democratic approach.

Others have taken it to mean that since their own upbringing was strict

they should be lenient; because their early training was "hard" they should now be "soft".

Such attitudes actually promote and foster chaos. No young person has the personal resources, the training or the experience to deal with unlimited freedom even if in theory it was possible to provide it.

The term "democratic" as it has been used in Western societies has always implied some self-denial, and acceptance and tolerance of the inevitable limitations of living under circumstances which grant to others rights and privileges equal to one's own.

However, the development of such self-discipline requires that one be brought up with an opportunity to know how to conduct oneself in a democratically run society; what responsibilities it entails, and what privileges.

Wholesome attitudes cannot be developed without sustained interest, direction and participation from adults, both in teaching children how to behave and in showing them what the rewards are for acceptable behaviour. This implies considerably

more than a policy of merely waiting on the sidelines and doing little or nothing while the young person grows up.

Many adults who seem to have adopted the democratic approach have usually not been very consistent about it. At times they have become exceedingly autocratic and this reversal of attitude has confused many young people. It would be better in many ways if the adult were consistent, regardless of whether he was lenient or autocratic. Then the young person would know what was expected of him, what he might or might not do, what, from the adult's viewpoint, was right and wrong.

Democratic methods have meant a greater freedom for the young person to express feelings openly. This has made it seem that young people are wilder and less disciplined than were youngsters of an earlier generation. Actually there may be no more than a difference in the openness with which they express their attitudes. If a satisfactory test could be made it would probably show that there is less repressed anxiety and hostility now than there was a generation ago.

Changes in Motives

And yet modern social, technological and material advances have led to a number of important changes in the motives which govern the activities of young people (and some adults). The young person's innate drives are stronger and more frequently aroused. More abundant and more exciting means and rewards are required to incite and satisfy needs. Because the individual is not exposed to as much delay in the satisfaction of many of his needs, his general

capacity for postponing satisfaction is on the whole probably inferior.

A complex pattern of social determinants produces these changes, and the means for controlling them may often lie beyond the power of either parents or young people themselves. As a rule the changes take place gradually, in small degrees, and they may be perceptible neither to parents nor young people. The most one might hope to accomplish is to expect parents to provide some direction to existing tendencies and thus lead the behaviour of young people into desirable channels. Perhaps it is in this regard that the modern parent has not accomplished as much as has been necessary.

Parents' contacts with young people tend to be fewer and shorter. Mothers are apt to be away from home because they feel they must work; there are increasing social pressures on parents to take part in essential and non-essential activities away from their families; and young people have more liberal opportunities to associate with their friends for longer periods than used to be the custom.

These changes provide a background for understanding the gradual accentuation among them, during the past decade or so, of seemingly undesirable traits such as impatience, opportunism, corner-cutting when confronted with difficult tasks, carelessness, shirking of responsibility, sense of futility, lack of effort, violation of accepted moral and ethical principles, self-centredness, "jumping the gun" when it suits one's interests, and insistence on sensual gratification.

These may be regarded as the by-products of factors such as the strength of "needs" aroused by the stimuli of the environment; the de-

gree of control that is exercised over the satisfaction of these needs; the kind and amount of gratification that is encouraged. The consistency with which such matters are dealt with by parents and others is critical.

Factors Influencing Marriage

Recent study has revealed a lowering of the age at which men and women marry for the first time. Increasing numbers of young people marry soon after leaving high school. However, although the young person of high school age may have reached a satisfactory stage of physical maturity for marriage, he may not have the social and emotional maturity and the practical competence that are needed to cope with its responsibilities.

Perhaps the comparative inexperience of the young person and his greater inability to deal with certain frustrations that are inevitable features of marriage may explain the gradual rise in recent years in divorce and other forms of marital breakdown during the early years of marriage.

Young people need help to prepare for marriage. And, although there may be no way to guarantee complete success in marriage, there are many personal, emotional and economic problems that affect it which young people could be helped to understand and to face.

The appearance of marriage counselling clinics in a few of the larger centres in recent years is an attempt to meet the increasing need for preparation for marriage. But is this an effective substitute for the long-term guidance and training that could be, but often is not, provided during the early years by parents and wholesome family living?

Vocational Problems

Young people often go through a floundering period of short-term jobs and unemployment during their early days in jobs. They lack information and experience about their own capabilities and the world of work. However, the greater number of kinds of jobs and the increasing importance which modern society has attached to success, achievement, and job status have probably increased the rates of floundering and occupational mobility among young people.

The vocational choices of young people often show a considerable lack of realism. Some boys and girls express preferences for occupations which require more intelligence and ability than they possess. The number who express a preference for managerial and white collar occupations exceeds the number of opportunities in such occupations. An increasing number of boys and girls express a greater interest in how much the job pays than in their own personal suitability for the work, or the kind and quality of service that is expected.

There is a tendency for students entering university to attach more importance to how long a course of study is than to their interest in the course itself. The changing status and rise in pay of skilled technicians and engineers and the imminence of national health and medical schemes has tended to lessen the desire to undertake a rigorous course of studies such as medicine. When the television repair man or the plumber receives as much or more for a house call than the doctor it is easy to understand why capable young people, who wish to "get places" quickly, are not inclined to enroll in long-term training programs that require sustained and painstaking effort.

The strong emphasis on success and status which modern society places on certain vocational and occupational areas makes it difficult for many young people to find happiness if they fail to attain the goals they set for themselves. When too many individuals aim for goals which only a few can reach, the possibility for anxiety and disappointment is increased.

While "status anxiety" may often be a drive to achievement it may also be a source of conflict and lead to change and loss of jobs. Such anxiety may not be shown as strongly in the top and bottom of the class structure as it is in the middle. We need to set more appropriate vocational goals for young people who are seeking employment or planning long-term vocational objectives.

Young men and young women are affected differently by vocational trends. In certain respects the young woman finds it easier to learn about her traditional place in society. Since she is expected to become a homemaker she finds her mother a ready model with which to identify herself. She may begin at an early age to participate in many important functions of the adult female role. The young male's role, on the other hand, is not so clear. In the typical urban family the father works away from home and his son seldom gets a clear idea of what he does.

At the same time it should be noted that the young woman's role is not as clearly defined as it once was. Although an increasing number of occupations are open to young women, many of them may not be combined with having a home and raising a family. This may create difficulties for the young woman who is set on

having both a home and pursuing a career.

Moreover, the fact that social attitudes and *mores* restrict the working relationships between women and men — as for example resistance to the idea of women supervising men — introduces another possible source of conflict and anxiety for the young woman who intends to pursue a vocational career other than marriage.

Other Areas of Life

The current period of material prosperity seems to have increased the level and breadth of sensual gratification for both young and old. More varied uses of food, the freer use of alcohol, television and party-making for home entertainment, the rise in attendance at football games, rock-and-roll hysteria and the gradual rise in participation in other activities as means for generating thrills and excitement — these have all contributed to making the young person more aware of the pleasure that lies in a heightened "body tonus".

Unfortunately the range of sensual gratification that people are capable of achieving seems to be wide, and there is no built-in mechanism to warn them when the point has been reached beyond which personal and social harm may result. Moreover, more and more of a commodity or means to generate excitement is needed to produce the same effect on subsequent occasions, and the individual gradually comes to require more and more powerful means for inducing excitement.

The capacity for sensual excitement to which modern youth has become subject contrasts with the lack of meaning that young people seem to feel in much modern reli-

gious practice. Their own addiction to sensual gratification and excitement would be sufficient to explain the decline in interest in orthodox forms of religion.

Religious authorities themselves may also have unwittingly contributed to this decline. They have not invested religious symbolism with sufficient meaning to provide young people with a good basis for significant religious experience. This has become more acute in modern times, in view of the rise in the level of education and the opportunities that are afforded young people to develop a capacity for independent thinking and evaluation.

The understandable and concrete approach of science appeals to perplexed young people. Some boys and girls believe there is a conflict between science and religion and feel they must choose between one or the other.

Neither religious nor educational authorities have provided enough young people with a satisfactory basis for making an effective distinction between the limitations and values of science and religion in guiding their lives. There is often a tendency for leaders in each field to decry the values of the others' special fields. Such controversies merely add to the mental confusion of young people. The more truly scientific or religious a person is, the less likely will he deprecate the beliefs and convictions of others. It is the immature scientist and the immature religious person who are cocksure.

Despite difficulties and doubts about religious beliefs many young people later return to them. When they become parents they take up

religious practices which for a time they had neglected.

Responsibility

Young people's notions of responsibility are now related more to activities that have "status value" among their peers or in the community than to performing tasks for parents about the home. The feeling of obligation and interest in assuming responsibility at home has been reduced both by neglect on the part of parents to have children carry out household tasks and by the excitement derived from participation in activities with large numbers of friends.

Household tasks seem dull and boring compared with outside activities. Young people either put up a great deal of argument or they must be encouraged by some attractive bribe when they are pressed to help at home. Besides, the young person nowadays can earn money by working for others and he no longer considers it an obligation to help at home for nothing. People must have a motive for behaving responsibly, and the motive nowadays is vitiated by social conditions that modify parental influence and draw children's interest away from home.

For similar reasons young people feel less and less obliged to care for old parents and invalidated relatives or to visit relatives and friends in trouble. Such obligations as a rule offer a pale contrast to the wide variety of exciting and pleasurable activities available.

The difference in pleasure experienced in such contrasting activities may eventually induce callousness and aloofness toward people whom one should feel obligated to look after. In the interests of preserving the mental health of unfortunate people

like the aged and the ill, it is becoming increasingly necessary for social authorities to plan for their care outside the home rather than leave them to the mercy of younger relatives or friends who are much too busy enjoying themselves to be much, if at all, concerned with them.

The gradual rise in delinquency, indictable crime, automobile accidents and insurance costs, traffic violations, drunken driving, illegitimate births, and alcoholism among young people are further evidences of a creeping inability to accept responsibility for controlling their behaviour.

There is little comfort, for the average citizen, in the irresponsible rationalization sometimes made that these social problems are either the inevitable outcomes or the costs of living in a free and democratic society. It seems more to the point to regard them as being the results of an increasing tendency on the part of

adults (who have themselves become subject to similar motivating conditions) to shirk their responsibilities toward young people.

Acknowledgment of this fact is reflected in the recent adoption of a Parental Responsibility Act in some places. In the State of Michigan the decrease in vandalism in the year following adoption of such an Act (1953) was from 20 per cent to as much as 55 per cent in various communities.

But it should never be presumed that one can really effectively legislate the acceptance of responsibility. Nor should it be expected that such means will yield final solutions to the problems, since they seldom deal with the root causes. Nevertheless, they help to focus parents' attention on the need for maintaining a sustained interest in what their Jack may be doing when he is in the neighbour's back yard or when he fails to come home at a reasonable hour.

Attitudes of University Students

by G. C. ANDREW

YOU ask whether university students today are more conservative" in their attitudes than were the students of the "thirties".

The question is difficult to answer in those terms. I don't find them less alert, less interested in "their" world, but it is a different world, one in which the problems seem farther removed from individual action, and one in which the term "conservative" no longer means what it meant in the thirties. The world of the thirties was dominated by the depression.

The depression seemed a politico-economic problem and university students' attention tended at that time to focus on ways and means of ensuring that our economic and political institutions were reformed (or replaced) in order that social needs might be more adequately met.

Individual responses to this central problem tended to place people in terms of the then popular political spectrum, from blue to red, from right to left, from ultra national to ultra international, from fascist to communist.

It is my impression that most Canadian students at that time were "moderates", "new dealers", or CCFers. Very few were Communists, very few even compared with the United States. They were on the whole reformers rather than revolutionists. Even the religious groups seemed to stress the social and political implications of religious doctrine, and some got labelled "red" as a consequence. Similarly, women students were interested in women in politics and in public affairs.

In short, the academic communities of the thirties were political and economic minded, with a major emphasis on national rather than international affairs. They were concerned with reforming Canadian institutions, to make them more effective and responsive to social needs, to the provision of greater social welfare.

Since then the welfare state has come into being. There may still be gaps (e.g. a national health plan) in the total welfare program, but the principle has been well accepted in general. Likewise the battle over a free, as opposed to a planned, econ-

omy has at least temporarily died away, and there are very few doctrinaire exponents of a completely planned economy left.

These great political issues having been for the time being settled, political identifications are no longer as clear as they were.

The problems of today have to do with the inadequacy of international institutions to maintain basic order, the growth of world population related to food supplies, and the possible horror of atomic war, none of which seem easy for students to come to grips with. They are deeply concerned about them, but it is hard to get excited about a problem when you have not a program for dealing with it.

They have in short been forced into the role of spectators watching the gladiators—the Dulleses and the Khruschevs—fumble their fate. "Students of the world unite", has been to some extent replaced as a watch-world by "Watch and pray", and with considerable justification. Conservatives possibly—World Conservationists certainly.

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WHAT THE COUNCIL IS DOING

By the time this reaches you, the Council's Annual Meeting of June 2 will have come and gone. You'll hear all about it in the September issue, but you should already know from general publicity what happened to the most important item, the Council's policy statement on social security. (See article on page 51.)

Meeting of Board of Governors, May 9

The policy statement was the main item on the agenda. It safely ran the gamut of Board discussion and was approved with one amendment. The statement was then sent to all members registering for the Annual Meeting and made available to all other members on request, to enable them to study and discuss it.

TV Publicity

The Board learned of the very generous proposal by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation to provide two free one-minute spots daily on national TV network programs for year-round publicity about social welfare. This is a magnificent opportunity for the Council to help public interpretation of services through brief film clips, animations, etc.

Fortunately, for this year at least, there is a good deal of such material on hand which can be used for the purpose and the Board gladly authorized the modest sum of \$1,000 in the budget to pay for the necessary adaptations.

Corrections

The Board approved the publication, to commence in the autumn, of a new bilingual quarterly on technical matters concerned with corrections.

The periodical is the result of a lot of hard-headed planning by the Division.

It will be self-supporting, and financed mainly by block subscriptions from government departments in the corrections field. Through the courtesy of his Minister, Frank Potts, Chief Psychologist, Ontario Department of Reform Institutions, will undertake the editorial work. He will be assisted by an editorial committee of other Division members.

The Board also approved the French name of the Division as *Société Canadienne de Criminologie*, which was recommended by the Division and the French Commission.

Recreation

The Board also approved this Division's plan for assessing its functions before filling the vacant post of executive secretary. A suitable person will be engaged to carry out the study, which is expected to take the form of person-to-person interviews with individuals and representatives of key organizations who have a wide interest in the recreation field in Canada.

Membership

Gordon G. Cushing, chairman of the Membership Committee, reported a net increase of 92 individual and 12 organizational members in the year ending March 31, bringing the total Council memberships to 1,139 and 416 respectively. These encouraging figures do not of course represent *all* the new members during the year since inevitably there were resignations in both categories.

Members of the Committee in a number of cities across Canada have

embarked on a campaign for individual memberships in the Council. Some are working through boards of agencies, others by correspondence or telephone calls. The results are already excellent.

Divisions and Committees

Community Funds and Councils

The Division's Committee on Company Contributions is to undertake an interesting project. Members will sit down with the executives of a number of corporations in order to discuss methods of company giving.

It is hard, on the one hand, for corporations to assess satisfactorily the comparative needs of services and communities. On the other hand, community funds sometimes find it difficult to interpret to corporations the importance of spreading financial support across the country instead of, for example, limiting it to cities where companies have their head offices.

The discussions should prove mutually useful and out of them should come helpful ideas to guide both corporations and community funds in working together. National corporations are citizens of any community in which they operate, and like all good citizens, they want to play an effective part in social welfare.

It was just in the last issue that we reported this year's C.F.C. Midwinter Meeting and already the Division has decided on its next one. It will take place February 19-21, 1959, probably in Ottawa. So if you have a calendar that far ahead, please write it down.

Corrections

A delegation from the Division had a most favourable reception when it met with the Unemployment Insur-

ance Commission on May 13. The Division is recommending that time in prison should not be taken into account, as it is now, in deciding the "recency of employment" necessary to claim unemployment insurance.

The Commission called technical experts in on the discussion which was both friendly and interested. Full consideration of the proposal was promised.

The draft report of the Committee on Education for the Correctional Services is now in the hands of Division members for study and comment.

Family and Child Welfare

Division staff sat in on a day-long meeting of executive officers of Ontario and Quebec family agencies which took place in the Council's building on May 6. The purpose of the discussion was to establish an Administrative Committee to guide the future affairs of the Ontario and Quebec Institute for Family Agencies.

This two-day annual Institute was established some fifteen years ago to provide a means for discussion and study of family agency techniques and practices, chiefly in casework. The need is now being felt to widen the Institute's work to cover administration and supervision.

The growth of French- and English-speaking family agencies in the two provinces, both in numbers and strength, has also made desirable some continuing organization to plan and organize the Institute, which so far has operated with an annual ad hoc committee. In the past the F and C W Division has given consultative service to the Institute as required and will be pleased to continue to do so.

The consultative service supplied

to the Winnipeg C.A.S. in its self-study has been completed on behalf of the Council by Mrs. March Dickins of the Children's Aid Society of Metropolitan Toronto. We hear from Winnipeg that this arrangement has proved most satisfactory.

French Services

The French Commission sponsored two meetings (in Quebec and Montreal) of the Council's French-speaking membership to discuss the social security statement. In addition, French-speaking member organizations in 15 communities undertook special studies of the brief and also submitted comments on it before the Annual Meeting.

Two of the Council's bilingual staff members, Réal Rouleau and W. A. Dyson, attended the one-day study institute sponsored by the *Conseil des Oeuvres* in Quebec City. Mr. Rouleau acted as consultant in the workshop on homemaker services and Mr. Dyson in the one on campaign techniques for the "special names" group of donors.

Mr. Dyson is at present on a field trip in "La Province", meeting chiefly with staff and boards of French speaking welfare councils and federations.

Immigration

The first issue of a four-page newsletter, in French and English, is appearing this month, sponsored by the Committee on the Welfare of Immigrants. The Committee decided upon this publication because of mounting requests from national and local groups for information about services and other developments across Canada that affect immigrants. The newsletter is an easy and practical means of exchanging information.

The Committee has written to congratulate the Department of Citizenship and Immigration on its new public assistance policy for "first year" immigrants, reported in our last issue. Copies of a summary of the Department's policy statement are available from the Council on request.

Research Department

The Council is setting up a Research Advisory Committee to work with George Hougham, our new Research Director. Monteath Douglas of Montreal, Director of the Canadian Office, National Industrial Conference Board, and a new CWC Board member, has accepted the chairmanship of the Committee. Mr. Douglas played a very helpful part in the CWC social security conference last January.

Information Branch

Publications have been booming these past weeks. The special (March 15) issue of this magazine, "Social Workers in Social Welfare", has already attained a distribution of over 2,000 in addition to the regular circulation of over 3,000 copies. Particularly encouraging is its purchase by provincial departments of education, school boards and individual high school teachers and pupils.

In the same short period, distribution of the new leaflet on homemaker services (English and French) has reached 2,200. The ever-popular *Directory of Canadian Welfare Services*, published in February, is approaching a sell-out. Recent reprints of the Staff Development Series are also popular.

There has been a run on the folder

Canadian Welfare

Planning a Recreation Building, published over a year ago. A recent review of the folder in *Recreation*, published by the National Recreation Association, has resulted in about 100 American orders and many comments on how useful the folder is proving. Its total distribution to date is over 2,000.

The distribution of our publications is extremely good in proportion to population and the usual demand for this type of specialized material. It can be still better: the more widely Council publications become known, the better we are fulfilling our public information function. So please bring them to the attention of as many people as possible. Don't forget that a catalogue of CWC publications can be obtained free from this office.

P.G.

An experienced graduate Social Worker is required to serve an area comprising the Municipality of Lethbridge and the various included towns and villages. Headquarters will be in the local Health Department offices. This is a new appointment offering great scope. Starting salary \$4,500, plus car allowance, and the usual employee benefits. Applications, giving details of training and experience together with the names of two persons to whom reference may be made, should be sent to:

The Medical Officer of Health,
Barons-Eureka Health Unit,
COALDALE, Alberta.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR REHABILITATION SERVICES

An unusual and challenging opportunity to plan and co-ordinate voluntary rehabilitation services for the Province of Alberta. Desirable qualifications are university graduation, training and experience in social service, education or other related fields. Ability to organize and skill in public relations important. Length of contract is negotiable. State salary expected and when available.

Address applications to:

R. M. MARVEN,
Co-ordinating Council for
Crippled Children (Alberta),
2-10359 - 82nd Avenue,
EDMONTON, Alberta.

The Canadian Arthritis and Rheumatism Society

ONTARIO DIVISION,

requires for Ottawa

a fully qualified and experienced **Social Caseworker**. An interesting position in a voluntary health agency offering a home care service. Medical social work experience a necessity. Starting salary commensurate with qualifications.

Apply to:

MR. JOHN D. PEARSON,
The Canadian Arthritis and
Rheumatism Society,
328 Dupont Street,
TORONTO 4, Ontario.

ACROSS CANADA



PARLIAMENT HILL

Opening of Parliament Within a week of the opening of the first session of the 24th Parliament the House of Commons had approved a six-week extension of seasonal unemployment insurance benefits and another \$350,000,000 for direct government housing loans through Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. Passage in the Senate and Royal Assent followed swiftly after the unanimous vote in the House.

Unemployment Insurance: The seasonal period had already been extended by one month at either end, bringing it to the week ending May 17. The extension now lasts to June 28. Labour Minister Michael Starr estimated that 200,000 people would benefit for at least part of the extended period at a cost to the Treasury of some \$14,000,000. The measure is temporary because the government believes this year's record unemployment of close to 600,000 will not recur. Critics in the House drew attention to the fact that large numbers of unemployed would not be covered. Mr. Starr replied that the measure was not the government's whole answer to the unemployment problem but just one form of alleviation.

Housing: The amount which the government may loan is now up to

\$750,000,000 from the \$250,000,000 limit which had existed until the new Government's first boost last fall. Public attention has been attracted mainly by the small-home plan, but the money also goes for construction in small centres, special projects for the aged, and housing for workers in primary industries. In the course of the debate Public Works Minister Howard Green set a target of 140,000 housing starts this year, which would exceed the 1955 record of 138,276.

This would require more than a billion dollars in mortgage money and the minister indicated most of it would have to come from private sources.

Hospital Insurance As this issue went to press, four provinces appeared likely to start receiving federal contributions under the Hospital Insurance Act on July 1. The government had announced its intention to introduce legislation making payments possible on this date. The Act itself, proclaimed May 1, 1957, had stipulated that federal payments, amounting to about half the shareable costs of the scheme, would not be made until at least half the provinces containing half the population of the country had schemes in operation. The four provinces expected to inaugurate the scheme July 1 are:

British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Newfoundland.

The authorities in Ottawa expect that by January 1, 1959, all provinces except Quebec will have schemes in operation and be receiving federal contributions; there is a possibility of delay on the Prince Edward Island agreement. Talks between Quebec and the Dominion have been of an informal nature so far, but Premier Duplessis has indicated the province intends to have some kind of scheme. The main problem here will probably be a political one of making sure that the agreement respects Quebec's stand on provincial rights.

Methods of provincial financing were shaping up as follows: four provinces planned to charge premiums—Ontario, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan; another four plan to have sales taxes or pay their share out of general provincial revenue—British Columbia and Nova Scotia

(sales tax), Alberta and Newfoundland (general revenue).

Immigration Immigration in the first quarter of this year was down to 21,243 from the 62,460 of the same period last year. Pressures such as the Hungarian uprising which brought some 30,000 refugees to Canada in the calendar year 1957 and the Suez incident and attendant difficulties in Britain which seemed to set a lot of people on the way to Canada were absent this year. Also Canada was in a less receptive mood—and looked less attractive perhaps—because of the economic recession. "Limited selection" was the way Citizenship and Immigration Minister Ellen Fairclough described the policy in the new Commons when asked about this year's program. Anyway, the total influx is expected to be well down from the 282,164 of last year, which topped all years since the first world war.

GENERAL NEWS

Saskatchewan From January 1, 1958, mothers' allowances in **Mothers'** Saskatchewan were increased to bring the **Allowances** scale of payments more in line with benefits being paid to old people and those who are severely handicapped.

Under the new regulations the maximum allowance for a mother has been increased to \$50 a month, plus \$10 for each child up to a maximum of ten children, and \$20 a month for an incapacitated father living at home. Income from other sources may still be received up to \$540 a year before affecting the allowance. In addition moneys received by way of family allowance, old age assistance, disabled persons' allowance, blind persons' allowance, old age security or supple-

mental allowance are no longer considered as income in calculating eligibility for mothers' allowances.

Allowance to a guardian under the mothers' allowance program has been increased to \$35 monthly for the first child, plus \$20 for each additional child. Income up to \$300 annually may be received on behalf of the child without affecting the allowance. Family allowance is not considered as income in calculating eligibility.

Recipients of mothers' allowances are provided with health services cards which entitle them to a variety of health services at the expense of the Province, including coverage under the Saskatchewan Hospital Services Plan.

Quebec Public Welfare Since the inception in 1921 of the Quebec Public Charities Act, provincial responsibility for public assistance has been with the Department of Health. Now the administration of all public assistance not related to hospitalization, involving \$30,000,000, has been transferred to the Department of Social Welfare and Youth. The gains have been felt in the child welfare field particularly. By placing full responsibility with one department, any former overlapping and disparity in rates for certain kinds of assistance have been eliminated.

The public assistance services of the 168 private agencies and institutions administering it are now co-ordinated by, and responsible to, the Social Assistance Services Branch of the Department of Social Welfare and Youth. Allowances to needy mothers, the aging and the physically handicapped are also coordinated with the public assistance services of the Department. The recent move can be considered as the first step in the development of a logical, complete and flexible legislation in regard to Child Protection and Youth. In practice this also moves public assistance eligibility from the basis of "medical" need to one of personal, psychological and material need. The accent now is on social rather than public assistance.

Recent statistics also indicate changing procedures in the placement of children. No longer are institutions the outstanding resource. Of the 30,000 children in placement, 20,000 (or two thirds) are now in foster homes. These statistics do not include the 50,000 to 75,000 children living in their own homes assisted by Needy Mothers' Allowances. This trend is attributed to the classification some

years ago of social agencies, as well as institutions, as organizations eligible to receive and administer public assistance funds.

Under Quebec law, the Province, municipalities and private agencies and institutions administering public assistance were formerly equally responsible for public assistance costs —each responsible for a third. Because of the difficulties rural municipalities were having in financing their share, the rate of contribution was reduced from 33½ per cent to 15 per cent in 1954. Now urban municipalities have also been relieved of some of their costs, their share being reduced from 33½ per cent to 24 per cent. In both cases the share to be assumed by the province has been proportionally increased. In certain cases of temporary need, the province will assume a municipality's full share.

Home Medical Care The *Oeuvre d'assistance aux malades à domicile, Inc.*, a voluntary medical home care agency, held its first general meeting in Quebec City recently.

This agency, a member of the *Conseil des Oeuvres* of Quebec, aims to substitute medical care in the home for costly unnecessary hospitalization, and to give opportunities to doctors to continue to care for their patients in their own homes.

From September 1955 to September 1957 the three registered nurses on staff gave care in the home under doctors' supervision to 285 cases. In 90 per cent of these cases there were no fees charged; the remainder of the clients paid for medical services received in the home on a fee scale at \$1 per visit and upwards according to their means.

S. A. Home for Aged The new Salvation Army home for old people, opened in Toronto last February, offers living quarters for about 170 old people, men, women and married couples. The site, formerly occupied by the S.A. officers' training college, was chosen in preference to suburban properties because it is in a city residential area; the occupants of the new building can easily visit families and friends and go shopping via bus or subway. A bus stops at the door, and a subway station is only a few minutes away.

A hospital unit, a tuck shop, a

AJLA Voluntary Service Since its 1957 Annual Conference, 70,000 members of Leagues in the Association of Junior Leagues of America have served in more than 100,000 volunteer jobs in some 6000 volunteer agencies. "Shared obligation is our opportunity" was the theme of this year's Conference held May 5 to 9 in Washington. The fact sheet issued before the meeting explained the theme in these words: "Even though the individual cannot alone directly sway forms of government, philosophies, religions, education, ways of life, cultures, ideologies, or even general agreements as to what are the primary concerns in life, Junior League members believe that they can share with all peoples the concept of voluntarily assuming community responsibilities. Thus the shared concept of the voluntary assumption of responsibility becomes the strength and hope of a better world."

Among the newer Junior League activities listed in the fact sheet is the Winnipeg Age and Opportunity Bureau. There are six Junior Leagues

library and a barber shop are on the premises. One large main lounge and four smaller ones, located conveniently, provide places for televiewing, conversation and games. Elevators and ramps eliminate stair-climbing, and the colour schemes for walls, curtains and rugs have been scientifically chosen for restfulness and cheer.

The home is called the Isabel and Arthur Meighen Lodge in honour of the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen and his wife. Mr. Meighen has been chairman of the Salvation Army's Advisory Board in Toronto since 1940.

BEYOND CANADA

in Canada. These organizations all require active community service of their members and completion of a "provisional" training course before active membership is approved.

Child Welfare Manuscripts Every year two prizes of \$250 and \$150 each are awarded by the Child Welfare League of America from a fund created by friends of Mary E. Boretz and known as the Mary E. Boretz Awards. The prizes are given for manuscripts which in the judgement of the Award Committee make the most significant contribution to the field of child welfare. The manuscripts must be original and unpublished, should be 4000 to 6000 words long, and should deal with organization, administration, supervision or practice in the field of child welfare and be based on the writer's own experience, research, study or professional practice. Further details may be had from the Child Welfare League of America, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, N.Y. Manuscripts for the 1959 award must reach the League by February 9, 1959.

**CASEWORKERS and CASEWORK SUPERVISOR
CATHOLIC FAMILY SERVICES
METROPOLITAN TORONTO**

This agency offers counselling with social, personal, marital and other family problems including parent-child relationships. A temporary child-placement service also is offered. Regular psychiatric consultation and seminars are part of the program. These services are being extended, with new district offices being opened.

Applications are invited from both men and women.

Caseworkers: Qualifications: M.S.W. or B.S.W.

Salary range for 1959: M.S.W. \$4,108 to \$5,564
B.S.W. \$3,744 to \$4,732

Supervisor: Qualifications: Professional training and experience, preferably supervisory.

Salary range for 1959: \$4,472 to \$6,084.

Apply to:

REV. J. F. CULNAN, *Executive Director,*
Catholic Family Services,
67 Bond Street,
TORONTO 2, Ontario.

THE E. B. EDDY COMPANY
requires a
SUPERINTENDENT OF EMPLOYEE EDUCATION
and a
TRAINING ASSISTANT

Applicants for these positions should be University graduates who have studied social science, recreation, physical education or education. Experience in group work, social service, teaching or adult education is desirable. Industrial training or personnel experience would be a definite asset.

The **Superintendent** will be responsible for:

- devising group and individual training programmes
- administration of 10 year supervisory training programme now in progress
- employee educational counselling
- communications to employees
- supervising the Safety Engineer and Training Assistant

The **Training Assistant** will assist the Superintendent in the above programmes.

Insurance, hospital, medical and pension plans.

Applications, including an outline of qualifications, should be directed to Mr. J. G. Ratz, Employment Supervisor, Industrial Relations Division, The E. B. Eddy Company, Hull, Que.

A B O U T P E O P L E



The sad news came just as we went to press, that **Muriel Frith** died in Vancouver on May 28. For fifteen years she was on the staff of the Children's Aid Society of Winnipeg, and was executive director from 1942 until her resignation in 1954 to study in England and on the continent. Latterly she had been living in Vancouver and doing part-time work with social agencies there.

Frank S. Hatcher, M.S.W., has recently joined the staff of Civilian Rehabilitation in the federal Department of Labour. He came to Ottawa from British Columbia, where he had had experience in rehabilitation and social casework with the provincial department of health and welfare, and most recently had been employed in the information service of the Vancouver Community Chest and Council.

Harry Hudson, to whose work we paid tribute in the May 1 issue, died in Ottawa on May 31. He had written on May 25 thanking us for the note about his retirement in "About People" and giving us his good wishes.

Gordon G. Cushing, chairman of the Council's membership committee and formerly vice-president of the Canadian Labour Congress, took over his new position as Assistant Deputy

Minister of Labour at the beginning of May.

C. F. Carsley, a well-known Montreal businessman, is chairman of the newly organized Council on Education and Personnel for the Social Services. He has had a long record of service as a board member of social agencies and is at present chairman of the Board of Directors of the Welfare Federation of Montreal.

Basil Robinson, formerly executive director of Alexandra Neighbourhood House, Vancouver, has been appointed executive secretary of the Group Work and Recreation Division of the Community Chest and Council of Greater Vancouver.

Sadie Butt has been appointed Judge of the St. John's, Newfoundland, Family Court. She had previously acted as assistant to the Judge, but for the past ten years has been attached to the St. John's Regional Office of the provincial Department of Public Welfare, during the past two years as superintendent. Miss Butt has a master's degree in social work, and is the first woman to hold a judicial position in Newfoundland.

Jackson H. Willis, formerly of the Ontario Child Welfare Branch, became executive director of the Family Service Bureau of Edmonton at the beginning of March.

BOOK REVIEWS



Social Workers in Social Welfare.

A special issue of *Canadian Welfare*, March 15, 1958. Canadian Welfare Council, Ottawa. 60 pp. Price 40 cents; 10 to 24 copies to one address, 10 per cent discount; 25 or more copies, 20 per cent discount.

The special edition of *CANADIAN WELFARE*, "Social Workers in Social Welfare", provides something that has long been needed. In ten short articles, it gives a bird's eye view of the field of practice.

It opens with an imaginary conversation, telling a little of what social work is, why it is needed and how it is done. It contains two excellent accounts, from people of widely different backgrounds, of why they went into the profession, what the training was like and how they feel about the work now they are doing it.

One article tells why trained workers are required in public departments, how they are used, what sort of workers they should be and how they are selected. Another gives some facts as to the demand for trained workers, both in public departments and in private agencies, how many are employed in the various departments of the Federal government and where further information about the profession is to be had.

There are descriptions of some of the specialized jobs of group workers, probation officers, workers with alcoholics and those in social services in the far north.

One gets some idea of what it is like to be on the receiving end of social work, in letters from people who have received help and who tell how it affected them.

The need for better interpretation of the sort of work that is done by the children's agencies is pointed out, in relation to the "Mom Whyte" affair.

And — to my mind most important of all — in "Social Work is the Social Worker" we find an admirably clear and simple exposition of that much over-worked word, "casework", what it means and how it is done.

The whole number is enlivened by charming and witty pen-and-ink sketches and is mercifully free from the jargon which all too often comes between the profession and the understanding of it by the public that it so sorely needs.

Many young people, it is to be hoped, are considering social work as a profession. Thousands of citizens work as volunteers in various agencies. Millions support the work by their contributions. All of us regard it as a "good thing". But only a handful have any exact understanding of what social work really is. This little publication should do away with a good deal of that ignorance.

Lois FRASER

Toronto

The Economic Status of the Aged,
by Peter O. Steiner and Robert Dorfman. University of California Press, Berkeley, 1957. 296 pp. Price \$5.00.

Canadian Welfare

This is an important book for all concerned with the welfare of the older population. It is based primarily upon data collected by the United States Bureau of the Census from a nation-wide sample of some 3,000 households containing persons 65 and over, and its purpose is to assess the economic status of older people, primarily with reference to employment and receipts, and to determine the major factors affecting this status.

The accomplishments of the study are threefold. First it confirms much that was indicated by earlier evidence about the economic status of the aged. Second, through detailed analysis it throws light on why those over 65 face the problems they do, and on the extent of the problems for different groups within the older population. Finally the authors present conclusions which to some extent are at variance with certain widely held opinions on the problems of aging.

The study confirms that the economic position of a high proportion of the older population is precarious. After assessing economic position in terms of certain selected budget levels, the authors conclude that "the problem of inadequate receipts is a dominant feature of the problem of the aged, and one that is not limited to one or even a few groups of the older population, but is in varying degrees present for all".

Inadequate receipts are only "partially mitigated by non-monetary sources of support. For a substantial number, inadequate receipts mean submarginal living". Roughly 10 to 20 per cent of the aged in the United States have receipts below subsistence-budget levels but yet receive no public assistance.

Throughout their investigation the authors found important differences between the economic position of married couples, unrelated males, and unrelated females. "Unrelated" here means with no spouse present. Couples are the most fortunate of these three types of "aged economic units" largely because, for reasons not altogether clear, there is greater employment among the family heads, and thus higher incomes.

The position of unrelated females, who are preponderantly widows, is "particularly dismal". Widowhood is the most important source of economic distress. One step in the solution of the problem of the aged, the authors include, is the provision of employment opportunities for women 40 or over.

There is little hope, however, of significantly improving the economic position of those 65 or over through increased employment. Among older men not in the labor force only a minority were interested in work: "Overwhelmingly, men retired voluntarily rather than involuntarily, i.e. on their own initiative rather than at the behest of their employers. And overwhelmingly — in 79 per cent of all voluntary retirements — ill health was the major reason."

Illness was thus the second leading cause of economic distress, followed by obsolescence of skills. Programs of re-employment have some scope and are worth undertaking but are "necessarily limited to a small proportion of aged men not in the labor force."

Interest in work was not significantly related to income. The long-run solution lies in prevention, rather than rehabilitation — which implies a shift of focus to younger men. The

authors are pessimistic, however, about the possibility of preventing or overcoming obsolescence of skills.

Main conclusions:

1. The aged are not a homogenous group but consist of several sub-groups each with special characteristics and problems.
2. Certain stereotypes about the aging are erroneous. For example the aged do not "constitute a great reservoir of unutilized labor whose members might benefit psychologically, socially, and economically by some magical lifting of artificial barriers to their utilization".
3. Large numbers of the aged will not be able to provide satisfactorily for themselves, and programs of public and private support will be a major factor in determining their economic position. Whatever the cost, it will be largely an inevitable one in terms of the economy as a whole.

As noted, the study deals with the broad age group 65 years or older, but unfortunately could not give information on different age groups within the category. As the author notes, a person of 65 may have different needs and potentialities from those of a person of 75 or 90. An analysis, for example, of age of retirement, voluntary or involuntary, and of the employability of the 65-70-year-old group might have been valuable.

The volume contains a wealth of tabular material, an appendix on the source and reliability of the data, and valuable material on the development of budgets.

DONALD H. GARDNER
*Social Planning Council
of Metropolitan Toronto*

The Emotionally Disturbed Child,
by Margaret Wilson Gerard. Child Welfare League of America Inc., New York, 1957. 168 pp. Price \$2.25.

"The papers selected for publication by the Child Welfare League of America demonstrate the wide range of Margaret Gerard's capabilities as scientific investigator, therapist and teacher", says Helen Ross, Director of the Chicago Institute for Psychoanalysis, in her introductory note. This small and very readable book by an outstanding child psychiatrist is a valuable addition to literature dealing with children whether in the field of social work, psychiatry or education, and is a very nice memorial to Dr. Gerard's work, cut short by her death in 1954.

Dr. Gerard presents the theory of the development of personality clearly, amplifying her text with case illustrations. Her material is not only clinically sound, but much of it is also of immediate practical use to social workers and reflects her close and productive association with social work, as a teacher at the University of Chicago School of Social Service Administration and as consultant to the Chicago Children's Home and Aid Society.

Dr. Gerard relates the development of symptoms to unfavourable experiences at each stage of development and shows the effect of the perpetuation of the symptom on future personality development. She then takes the next step of showing the implications for treatment planning. While the treatment process she describes is that of analysis, not casework, this kind of clear diagnostic thinking is, of course, a basic necessity for sound casework, and

the 31 pages of the chapter "Emotional Disorders of Childhood" is one of the best brief summaries available.

From her training in neuroanatomy Dr. Gerard points out that there are constitutional variations in the individual's capacity for ego development and in the strength of instinctual drives, but acknowledges that we do not know how to evaluate or modify these constitutional factors. She goes on to say that the kind of mothering a child receives is usually an important influence in his choice of modes of impulse satisfaction, and that it is in this area that there are

possibilities of bringing about change.

Discussions on adoption problems and on separation trauma in foster care are included, as well as an excellent bibliography. The keynote is in this sentence "One must always be alert to the need of weighing methods of care for each child, and never relax into the easier way of accepting ritualistic general patterns of child care based on personal belief supported by supposition rather than by knowledge of provable scientific evidence".

*The Montreal JESSIE WATTERS
Children's Hospital.*

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY for the CITY OF BELLEVILLE, the COUNTY OF HASTINGS and the TOWN OF TRENTON

requires the following staff:

Casework Supervisor. Professional training required, supervisory experience preferred but not essential. Salary range: \$4,600-\$5,800. Commencing salary commensurate with qualifications, experience, etc.

Homefinder. Professional training preferred but will consider experience under supervision in lieu of training. Must be able to interpret agency's foster care program to the community, etc. Newly written policy around foster home care in effect. Salary range: \$3,600-\$5,200. Commencing salary commensurate with qualifications, experience, etc.

Agency presently employs 10 workers. Psychological services and psychiatric consultation available within the framework of the agency. Written personnel practices include 5 day week, Blue Cross, accumulative sick leave, 3 weeks annual vacation, etc. Workers driving their own cars in the course of their duties receive 12 cents per mile. Good office accommodation.

Apply: BRUCE M. KERR, *Local Director,*
63 Moira Street West,
BELLEVILLE, Ontario.

Your Summer Reading

The American Catholic Family, by John L. Thomas, S.J. Prentice Hall, Inc., New York, 1957 (Toronto: The Ryerson Press). 471 pp. Price \$8.00.

The Boundaries of Casework, a Symposium. Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, 1 Park Crescent, London, W.1, 1956. 103 pp. Price 7/6d. Postage 4d.

The Challenge of Children, by the Cooperative Parents' Group of Palisades, Pre-school Division and Mothers' and Children's Educational Foundation, Inc. William Morrow and Company, New York, 1958. 191 pp. Price \$3.75.

Child Care and Training, By Marion L. Faegre, John E. Anderson and Dale B. Harris. Prepared under the auspices of the Institute of Child Development and Welfare, University of Minnesota. Thomas Allen Limited, Toronto, 1958. 300 pp. Price \$3.75.

Children And Young People. The National Council of Social Service, 26 Bedford Square, London, W. C. 1, 1958. 111 pp. Price 5/6. Report of the Third British National Conference on Social Work, held in Edinburgh August 11 to 14, 1957.

The Conduct of Meetings, by G. H. Stanford. Oxford University Press, Toronto, 1958. 88 pp. Price \$2.50. The author is secretary of the Board of Trade, Toronto.

The Criminal, the Judge and the Public, by Franz Alexander and Hugo Staub. Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1956. (Toronto: Burns and MacEachern). 239 pp. Price

\$4.00. This book was first published in Germany nearly thirty years ago and an English translation by Gregory Zilboorg followed in 1931. Four chapters have been added to the original text by Franz Alexander. "It should be emphasized", says the preface to the revised edition, "that even though the criminal is not guilty but sick, he must face the consequences of his disease, which has such drastic social consequences. Guilty or not in the legal sense, he still constitutes a menace to society." The main part of the book consists of the study of the criminal personality. The authors address themselves to the medico-legal expert and the jurist, but also to the general public "since justice is usually dispensed under the valuable control of public opinion."

Family Casework in the Interest of Children. Report of an interdisciplinary conference jointly sponsored by the Family Service Association of America and the Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund, Chicago, October 16 to 18, 1957. Family Service Association of America, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, N.Y. 126 pp. Price \$1.50.

50 Years of Social Work in the Medical Setting, by Harriet M. Bartlett. National Association of Social Workers, 95 Madison Avenue, New York 16, 1957. 46 pp. Price 75 cents.

Flexible Retirement: Evolving Policies and Programs for Industry and Labour, by Geneva Mathiasen. G.

There are so many good books and pamphlets coming out that we cannot review them all. So here is a list of recent publications to choose from. Their titles, or the added notes, will help you to select those that suit your particular interest.

P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1957. (Toronto: McAinch and Company). 226 pp. Price \$3.75.

For Children in Trouble, by Alfred J. Kahn. An Exploratory study of Major Problems Facing New York City Services. Citizens Committee for Children of New York City, Inc. (112 East, 19 Street, New York), 1957. 95 pp. Price \$2.00.

Group Work Papers, presented at the National Conference on Social Welfare, 1957. National Association of Social Workers, 95 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, 1958. 82 pp. Price \$1.75.

Health Services For Public Assistance Recipients in Canada. Research and Statistics Division (Health Care Series No. 1), Department of National Health and Welfare. Ottawa, September 1957. 189 pp. Free.

In Their Early Twenties, by T. Ferguson and J. Cunnison. A study of Glasgow Youth, Oxford University Press, London, 1956. (Toronto: Oxford University Press). 110 pp. Price \$2.00.

Industrialization and Social Work. Proceedings of the Eighth Assembly of the International Conference of Social Work, Munich, 1956. 922 pp. Price \$5.00. The volume contains the English, French and German texts of the Conference Proceedings. May be ordered from Deutscher Landesausschuss der Internationaler Konferenz für Sozialarbeit, Beethovenstrasse 61, Frankfurt / Main, Germany.

Juvenile Offenders before the Court, by Max Grünhut. Oxford University Press, London, 1956 (Toronto: Oxford University Press) 143 pp. Price \$3.25.

Legal Status of Married Women. (Reports submitted by the Secretary-General). Commission on the Status of Women. United Nations, New York, 1958. (Toronto: Ryerson Press). 103 pp. Price 75 cents.

Pension Plans And The Employment of Older People. The Department of Labour. 1957. 56 pp. Price 50 cents. A Report Prepared for the Interdepartmental Committee on Older Workers by a Committee composed of members of the Departments of Finance, Insurance, National Health and Welfare, and Labour.

Planning Social Services for Urban Needs. Papers on Community Organization presented at the 84th Annual Forum of the National Conference on Social Welfare. Columbia University Press, New York, 1957 (Toronto: Oxford University Press). 122 pp. Price \$2.75.

International Social Service Review. No. 2. March 1957. **Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped**. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, New York, 1957. 76 pp. Price 80 cents. May be ordered through Ryerson Press, 299 Queen Street West, Toronto.

Selected References on Residential Treatment of Emotionally Disturbed Children. Child Welfare

League of America, Inc., 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, 1957. 16 pp. Price 50 cents.

Sexual Offences. A Report of the Cambridge Department of Criminal Science, edited by L. Radzinowicz, Macmillan & Co., London, 1957 (Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada, Limited) 553 pp. Price \$10.75.

The Short Term Case in the Family Agency. Reprints from *Social Casework* May, June, July, October 1957. Family Service Association of America, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York 3, N.Y. 42 pp. Price 80 cents.

Social Science in the Professional Education of Social Workers, by Grace Longwell Coyle. Council on Social Work Education, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, 1958. 69 pp. Price \$1.00.

Social Security. A Workers' Education Manual. International Labour Office, Geneva, 1958. 132 pages. Price 75 cents. May be ordered from International Labour Office, 202 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario.

Social Services in Britain. Revised 1958. Central Office of Information, London, 1958 (United Kingdom Information Service, 119 Adelaide Street West, Toronto). 84 pp. Free.

The Urge to Punish — New Approaches to the Problem of Mental Irresponsibility for Crime, by Henry Weihofen. Ambassador Books, Ltd., Toronto, 1956. 213 pp. Price \$4.00.

We Call Them Criminals, by Ralph S. Banay. Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, 1957 (Toronto: S. J. Reginald Saunders). 291 pp. Price \$5.25.

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